

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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VICE PREMIER GU MU MEETS WORLD BANK MISSION

OW081638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu met today with a general discussion mission from the World Bank led by Shahid Husayn, vice president of the bank. Husayn briefed on meetings with the Chinese counterparts about cooperation with the bank during the current visit. He said he appreciated their cooperation and hoped China would develop in her economic readjustment.

Gu Mu expressed his appreciation of the bank's sincere cooperation and hoped for further cooperation between China and the bank.

Chinese Minister Wang Bingqian and Vice Minister Li Ming of finance also attended the meeting.

FANG YI ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR MINING DELEGATES

OW101530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--The China National Mining Committee gave a reception here this evening in honor of the members of the international organizing committee of the World Mining Congress [WMC] and representatives of member countries to the 48th meeting of the organizing committee. Vice-Premier and Minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission Fang Yi, Minister of the Coal Industry Gao Yangwen and Minister of the Metallurgical Industry Tang Ke were present.

Chairman of the World Mining Congress Prof B. Stranz (Poland), First Vice-Chairman Mr N. Siddall (Britain), Vice-Chairman Prof A.W. Dokukin (USSR) and Secretary-General Mr M. Najberg (Poland) attended the reception together with the 52 organizing committee members and representatives from 23 countries and their wives.

Speaking at the reception, He Bingzhang, vice-minister of the coal industry, extended a warm welcome to the organizing committee members and representatives from various countries. He wished a steady development of the world mining industry and the further consolidation of the friendship and cooperation among the colleagues in the world mining industry. The organizing committee meeting of the World Mining Congress is held twice a year. One of the earliest member of the World Mining Congress, China has attended eight sessions of the congress and many organizing committee meetings. The 48th meeting of the WMC organizing committee meeting, which is to be held in Beijing between May 11 and 15, is the first ever held in China. After the meeting, the delegates will inspect the coal mines and an open-cut iron mine near Tangshan and pay a visit to the ancient city of Xian.

GUANGMING RIBAO REVIEWS BOOK ON WESTERN DEFENSE

HK090316 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 81 p 3

[Newsletter from Paris by correspondent Wang Xianhua [3769 2009 5478]: "New Proposition on Policy Coordination and Reinforcement of Defense of the West"]

[Text] "Western Security: The Summary and the Policy," a book written by Winston Lord, chairman of the U.S. Institute of Foreign Relations; David Watt, president of Britain's Royal Institute of Research on International Affairs; Diere Demuthprea, director of the French Institute of Research of International Relations; and Karl Heiger, director of the West German Research Institute of Foreign Policy, published in English, French and German in New York, London, Paris and Bonn, has immediately caught the attention of public opinion in the West.



The book is considered the result of collective thinking on the integral strategy of the West for the 1980's; a memorandum urging Europe and the United States to face Soviet threats in the 1980's by further coordinating policies and reinforcing their common defense. The first chapter of the book clearly points out that "The beginning of our present era is characterized by further tension in East-West relations, and greater Soviet military threats not only in Europe but also in some regions of the Third World." As the Third World becomes increasingly unstable and the Gulf region becomes a major security factor for West Europe, Western security considerations are therefore closely related to crises in regions outside NATO. The book next analyzes the internal relations of the West, relations between the West and the Soviet Union, the security problems of the Third World and their effect on East-West relations, and the relations between Europe and the United States. The book also puts forward a series of proposals on policy coordination between Europe and the United States, especially in areas outside NATO.

Having made an historical, economic, military and political analysis of European-U.S. relations, the relative strength of the United States and the Soviet Union, European-Soviet detente, and European-Third World relations and their effect on European-U.S. relations, the report concludes by saying that the old Atlantic community system, built on the basis of a dominant United States and a subsidiary West Europe, is now completely out of date. "In view of international facts, neither the United States nor West Europe can afford to meet the challenge of the 1980's singlehandedly. Hence a new alliance based on the equal participation of all allies should be established." The authors believe that the relations of such an alliance should from the very start avoid two tendencies: that West Europe should not underestimate the Soviet military threat to West Europe and turn a blind eye to the Soviet Union's doing what it likes outside West Europe, even to the extent of paying any cost for the sort of detente hoped for in the early 1970's; and that the United States for its part should not play the leader in international affairs, seek military superiority, and revive the cold war.

Having analyzed East-West relations from the experience of detente, relative strength, disarmament talks and trade relations, the authors point out that the Soviet Union not only uses its military strength within the sphere of the Warsaw Pact, but also in other parts of the world: "The Soviet Union is preparing to be more adventurous than before." The report thus asks the United States to increase its global action capabilities, and also urges West Europe and the United States to use their military strength to deter and curb Soviet expansion not only in West Europe but also in the Middle East and other regions. The report above all emphasizes mental preparedness for the possibility of Soviet aggression against Poland, and the need to learn lessons from the uncoordinated reactions of the West to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. It suggests that the West should now unmistakably point out to the Soviet Union that, should the Soviet Union attack Poland, it would have grave consequence on the Soviet position in the world and its relationship with the West, that West Europe would withdraw from the CSCE being held in Madrid, sever scientific contacts with the Soviet Union, and greatly downgrade economic relations with the Soviet Union, and that both the United States and Europe would maintain the grain embargo on the Soviet Union. It urges that in the event of a Soviet attack on Poland, a conference of the heads of NATO members states be convened immediately to study countermeasures.

In analyzing the situation of the Third World, the authors emphasize the consistency of U.S. and European interests in the Middle East and the necessity for taking concerted measures. The report suggests the organization of a task force by the United States, whereby West Europe would provide manpower and resources and transport facilities, and a joint effort to organize a military force in the Gulf regions. The purpose of this force is "to stop the possible advance of the Soviet Union." On the question of Afghanistan, the book urges "the West to encourage and assist militarily the Afghan liberation movement and the struggle against the Soviet occupation force."

"Meanwhile, the West should continue its diplomatic efforts to seek the withdrawal of Soviet troops and ensure the nonaligned status of the country." The book goes on to point out that "defending the security of Pakistan should constitute an important factor of the security policy of the West."

On the basis of the above analysis, the book suggests the "setting up, in gradual stages of a flexible system to be operative in different levels," in order to assure policy coordination by the West and adoption of common measures to meet the challenge of crises. The book suggests measures in the following three aspects:

First, further improvement should be made in the internal North Atlantic organizational structure; both Europe and the United States should be able to consult each other on economic, political and military matters and take flexible steps to meet the crises within and outside the sphere of the North Atlantic. The lack of coordination by the West and the subsequent quarrels that occurred at the time of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is a lesson to be learned.

Second, the functions of the conference of the heads of seven nations should be expanded. While continuously dealing with economic and energy problems, the conference of heads of seven nations should at the same time, "make use of the conference to engage in systematic debates on major geopolitical and security questions." That is to say, the seven nations conference should place political questions and security questions on an equally important footing with economic questions and, in particular, discuss questions on overall European-U.S. strategy. These should include the nature of and countermeasures to Soviet threats, the disarmament question, East-West relations, China's role in the world, the changes in the Third World and the responsive actions to be taken, and so on. The book advocates that the conference be convened at least once every year, and in extraordinary circumstances, emergency sessions should be held.

In conclusion the book favors the idea of setting up a flexible big power organization. Since neither NATO nor the conference of heads of seven nations could assure effective consultations on political and security problems outside NATO, the book therefore proposes the establishment of a new international organization with the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan as the core body and soliciting the participation of major powers in the crisis areas and countries actually involved. The big power organization should perform two major functions: to handle policy coordination and to prepare for taking necessary actions during crisis, and as such, the conference should enlist the participation of military officials; and during noncrisis periods, its main responsibility is to jointly evaluate the political and security situations in dangerous regions of the Third World. In normal times, discussions and consultations of this organization can be held at the foreign minister and expert levels, and in times of crises, the top executives of the organization should confer promptly. In view of the international situation, the book submits that preparatory work for the creation of the big power organization responsible for problems of the Gulf region and southwest Asia should start right now.

LE MONDE, in its comment on the book, said: "In so many aspects, one cannot rule out the connections between the research institutes which compiled this book, and their respective governments." This correspondent had a chance recently of asking the French foreign minister about his views on this book. In his answer to me, he pointed out: "This document merits attention. It is well written.... At the economic conference of the heads of seven nations held last year in Venice, some political problems were discussed for the first time. At future conferences of heads of seven nations, it is not improbable that political questions would be discussed again."

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON U.S.-JAPANESE SUMMIT

## Reagan-Suzuki Talks

OW091933 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Washington, 7 May (XINHUA)--U.S. President Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki held talks here today. This is the first summit meeting between the United States and Japan since Reagan and Suzuki took office as President and prime minister respectively.

Relations between the United States and Japan are very close. Japan is one of the major allies of the United States. The two countries also have deep economic relations. However, sharp contradictions have also often occurred. Therefore both the U.S. and Japanese sides attach great importance to this meeting.

Before the meeting Reagan held a welcoming ceremony for Suzuki and praised Japan for "adopting strong measures to punish the Soviet Union's brutal aggression against Afghanistan." During the talks the two sides discussed the question of the U.S. lifting the grain embargo against the Soviet Union. On the eve of his visit to the United States, Suzuki complained in a televised talk that the United States failed to consult with Japan before deciding to lift the grain embargo. Reagan indicated at the meeting that from now on Japan would be "fully consulted" on issues of vital importance to the two countries.

The defense question reportedly was a major topic of the meeting. The United States has for years asked Japan to provide a "credible defense" of its own territory and considered Japan's role in regional defense "extremely important." The United States asked Japan to increase defense spending and share the responsibility for the regional defense "in the face of the tremendous and continuous Soviet military buildup." At the meeting the U.S. side expressed the hope that Japan would continue to make efforts toward the common defense within the framework of its constitution. U.S. officials said after the meeting that the defense question would be further discussed later.

The two sides also discussed at the meeting the question of relations with China. Reagan indicated to Suzuki that the United States would pursue the relationship with the People's Republic of China and pledged to "consult closely with Japan in the elaboration of its China policy." Suzuki pointed out that since the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship, the relationship between Japan and China has grown year after year. He also said China's modernization policy is a correct policy, and in the course of China's modernization effort, it is very important to understand and cooperate with it.

The two sides held that ASEAN is playing an increasingly important role in stabilizing the region. Reagan stressed that the ASEAN countries are striving to make Vietnam withdraw from Kampuchea. Suzuki pointed out that continuing economic and technical assistance to the ASEAN countries is the key factor to the region's stability.

After the meeting Suzuki also met U.S. Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Haig, Secretary of Defense Weinberger and other high-ranking officials.

Suzuki arrived in New York on 4 May and in Washington on the evening of 6 May on his week-long visit to the United States.



## U.S.-Japanese Communiqué

OW092207 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1309 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Washington, 8 May (XINHUA)--After the conclusion of their talks, U.S. President Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki today issued a joint communiqué which demands the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and opposes any intervention in Poland. Both sides expressed that they would expand relations with China and support the solidarity of the ASEAN nations.

At a farewell ceremony for Suzuki following the talks, Reagan said the two sides "shared identical views" "on a series of wide-ranging issues, including economic, political and military questions." Reagan added that the talks have "laid a foundation for us to make full consultations, and should there be any difference or misunderstanding in the future, we would make immediate contact." Through the talks, Suzuki said, the two sides "have established an unshakable foundation for friendship and mutual trust."

The joint communiqué issued by the two sides points out that both expressed concern over the Soviet Union's military buildup, its increased activities in the Third World and its military intervention in Afghanistan. Both reaffirmed that "the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan cannot be condoned," and that "the Soviet troops should be withdrawn from Afghanistan immediately, unconditionally and totally." The communiqué stresses: "The problems of Poland should be resolved by the Polish people themselves without any external interference. Any intervention in Poland would have a serious adverse effect on world peace."

Touching on Asian issues, the communiqué states that both sides expressed concern over peace and stability in Asia. They also agreed "to continue to expand their cooperative relations with the People's Republic of China" and "to continue cooperation in supporting the solidarity of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations."

According to the communiqué, both sides held that "an early comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, including the withdrawal of foreign forces, through an international conference based on the resolutions of the UN General Assembly is important for the restoration of a lasting peace in Indochina."

The two sides also acknowledged that there might be an appropriate division of roles between the two countries with regard to the question of ensuring the peace and stability in Asia and on defense matters. According to the communiqué, Suzuki expressed that within the scope permitted by its constitution and basic defense policy, Japan will "seek to make even greater efforts to improve its defense capabilities in Japanese territories and its surrounding sea and airspace and to further alleviate the financial burden of the U.S. forces in Japan." Reagan expressed his understanding of this statement by Suzuki. The two sides "affirmed that they have common interests in strengthening the Japanese defense capabilities and hoped they would have more beneficial dialogues on security matters."

With regard to bilateral relations, the communiqué stated that both sides expressed satisfaction with the close economic relationship and held that they should, in a friendly and cooperative spirit, continue to seek ways satisfactory to both sides to solve the economic problems between the two countries. The U.S. side expressed appreciation for Japan's initiative to limit the quantity of cars it exports to the United States.

Speaking at the U.S. National Press Club on the afternoon of 8 May, Suzuki pointed out that "the persistent Soviet military buildup has changed the (international) balance of forces" and that, in particular, the Soviet efforts in recent years in the Far East such as strengthening military forces on the four Japanese northern islands and using the military bases in Vietnam have constituted "a potential and ever-increasing threat."

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UNITED STATES

Under these circumstances, Suzuki said, Japan and the Western countries "should cooperate with the United States in an endeavor to work out a long-term and comprehensive strategy for the maintenance of our peace and security." He added that "Japan would resolve to continue its efforts to improve its own defense capabilities."

In answer to reporters' questions on Sino-Japanese relations, Suzuki pointed out that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Japan and China have developed considerably since 1972. Japan will continue to develop its cooperative relations with China, said Suzuki.

Suzuki will leave Washington for Canada on 9 May.

#### PRC 'Studying' Communique

OW091213 Hong Kong AFP in English 1205 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (AFP)--China today welcomed statements on Cambodia and Afghanistan made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki during their just-ended Washington summit meeting.

An official Chinese spokesman said China was "studying" the joint communique released at the end of the Washington summit. "We express our appreciation" for U.S. and Japanese support for the proposed international conference on Cambodia, he noted. The conference, in which the Soviet Union and Vietnam said they would not take part, is expected to be held in Vienna next July in keeping with several United Nations resolutions.

The spokesman also said Beijing had taken note of the fact that the joint communique has reaffirmed the need for the "immediate unconditional and total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan."

The state NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY meanwhile carried extensive excerpts of the joint Japanese-American communique without, however, commenting on its content.

#### XINHUA Commentary

OW100605 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1459 GMT 9 May 81

["Consolidated commentary" by XINHUA reporter Wu Xuewen: "Japan and the United States Have Reinforced Relations of Alliance in a New Situation"]

[Text] Tokyo, 9 May (XINHUA)--Confronted by a Soviet threat, the summit conference between Japanese and U.S. leaders held in Washington on 7-8 May reveals that Japan and the United States have improved the coordination of their strategy and fortified their alliance.

Many new topics were discussed by Prime Minister Suzuki and President Reagan, compared to those discussed at previous summit meetings between Japanese and U.S. leaders. For the first time they touched on a common anxiety over Soviet expansionist thrusts. Again for the first time, the term "alliance" was used. Still again for the first time, they acknowledged a division of roles between Japan and the United States in matters of defense.

However close their relations were in the 35 postwar years, the word "alliance" had never been used in any diplomatic documents. Even in the treaty of mutual cooperation and security between Japan and the United States, it was stated that the two countries agreed to "strengthen their friendly relations," "promote economic cooperation" and to "take action to face the common danger." In the 13 years since the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, Japanese and U.S. leaders have had numerous talks and issued many communiques or statements, but they had never condemned the Soviet Union by name. Now in the joint communique released following the conclusion of the Japan-U.S. summit conference, the two leaders stated explicitly their "concern" at the Soviet military buildup and the Soviet expansion in the Third World and stressed the importance of the "Japan-U.S. alliance" in this context. In addition, they confirmed a common understanding of the current world situation and the Soviet global offensive strategy.



The Soviet acts of sending troops to Afghanistan, advancing to the Indian Ocean, spying on the Persian Gulf, intensifying expansion in the Middle East and Africa, teaming up with Vietnam to invade Democratic Kampuchea, endangering peace in Southeast Asia and safety in the Strait of Malacca, the increasing military buildup on Japan's four northern islands and the stepping up of preparations for invading Poland have not only put the U.S. global strategy into a passive position, but have also threatened Japan's maritime transport, overseas markets and territorial safety. To change this unfavorable situation, a strategy of achieving a "powerful United States" has been put forward by President Reagan. Japan wishes the United States to be strong enough to contain the Soviet push to the south and to ease the threat to itself. The United States, in turn, needs more support from Japan to improve its own strategic posture.

The question of defense remained as an important matter during this talk. As a Western power and an ally of the United States, Japan acknowledged "the desirability of an appropriate division of roles" in matters of defense. Japan "will seek to make even greater efforts for improving its defense capabilities in Japanese territory and in its surrounding sea and airspace, and for further alleviating the financial burden of U.S. forces in Japan." Elaborating the "territory" in a statement issued after the talk was over, Suzuki said that Japan "defines its defense periphery as several hundred nautical miles around the country and in terms of sea lanes, 1,000 nautical miles as stipulated by the constitution."

KYODO news service stated that this indicates that Japan has established the attitude of action in accordance with the principle of sharing the defense responsibility in areas "west of Guam and north of the Philippines." SANKEI SHIMBUN pointed out that this shows a step forward as compared with such abstract remarks as "increasing defense forces severalfold in a concrete way." This task is also characterized by the attention paid to the question of the Middle East. The joint communique points out the importance of safeguarding peace and security in the Middle East and the Gulf region, and touches on the "benefits" to Japan and other nations.

According to the joint communique, Japan declared to maintain world peace and stability by "giving greater support to the important areas," which are believed to be those vulnerable to Soviet strategy, such as Afghanistan, the surrounding areas of Indochina and the Middle East. Japan indicated that government development aid alone will be doubled in the next 5 years as compared with the past period of the same duration. Japanese papers noted that this would be some sort of "strategic aid."

Although conspicuous achievements have been won in the current talks between Japan and the United States, Japanese public opinion has pointed out that this "does not mean a complete solution" of all problems between Japan and the United States. KYODO news service pointed out: The Japanese Government will also face a "serious test" at home on such issues as how to share the defense responsibility and increase the defense budget. Although Japan and the United States have taken a common stand on dealing with Soviet strategy, there will exist contradictions in matters of joint defense and other economic areas. These await unceasing readjustments and future solutions.

#### FANG YI RECEIVES U.S. STATISTICAL DELEGATION

OW091508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Premier Fang Yi met in the Great Hall of the People today with a delegation of the American Statistical Association led by its President Ralph A. Bradley, professor at Florida State University. They exchanged views on academic exchanges in statistics.

Present were Li Chengrui, Wang Yifu and Dai Shigong, vice presidents of the National Statistical Society of China, as well as J. Stapleton Roy, charge d'affaires ad interim of United States in China.

XINHUA NOTES BREZHNEV KIEV SPEECH, USTINOV ARTICLE

OWO91847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 May (XINHUA)--Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in a speech in Kiev today again resorted to the double-faced tactics of shaking the mailed fist of one hand, while waving an olive branch with the other. Speaking at a rally marking the 36th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany, he threatened that his country would make "a quick and effective response to any challenge". At the same time, he called for "broad dialogue" with the West, as he put it, to break the tension in the world. While asserting Soviet intentions for peace and detente being "honest and noble", he condemned the West for aggravating the tension in the world. He boasted about the Soviet strength but added that "we are not exponents of the arms race."

It was noted that the statement was made when NATO had just ended its foreign ministers' conference. In these days the Soviet press has fiercely attacked that conference.

Meanwhile, Soviet Minister of Defense Dmitriy Ustinov said in an article in PRAVDA today that under the present international circumstances in which tension is prevailing and the danger for war is growing, the Soviet Union should strengthen its defense capabilities by equipping its army and navy with the most sophisticated weapons. He also said that the Warsaw Pact Organization should be consolidated to maintain its combat power at the requisite level.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET CRIMES IN AFGHANISTAN

HK100301 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 81 p 6

[Short commentary: "Just Verdict"]

[Text] While invading Afghanistan, the Soviet Union put out an air of saying that people would gradually "forget" about this incident in face of the fait accompli. For more than a year the Soviet leaders have ceaselessly created false impressions and come up with all kinds of "peace proposals" in an effort to dilute and conceal their crimes in Afghanistan. However, this is just the illusion of the aggressors. Those who stand for justice in the world will not forget the Afghanistan affair or deal leniently with the aggressors.

The "permanent people's tribunal" composed of well-known jurists from various countries recently set up an "Afghanistan tribunal," which held a 3-day open session on the Afghan affair in Stockholm and finally pronounced the Soviet Union "guilty of aggression" in Afghanistan. This was a just condemnation of Soviet hegemonism by the international community.

People from the frontline of anti-Soviet resistance in Afghanistan appeared at the tribunal. They cited hosts of facts to expose how the Soviet Union has openly violated norms of international law and the UN Charter, trampled underfoot the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan and brutally used all kinds of inhuman weapons to slaughter the Afghan people. The Soviet aggressor troops in a country of only 19 million people have killed more than 1 million and reduced over 2 million to a state of homeless refugees, with countless people persecuted, arrested or detained. Fires blaze at the foot of the Hindu Kush Mountains, everywhere there is desolation, businesses languish, and the people are plunged in an abyss of misery. The facts prove that the Soviet boasts about its "selfless assistance" for Afghanistan and "friendship" for the Afghan people are monstrous lies.

For more than a year, people of various countries have strongly protested and condemned the Soviet Union's sophistry and denial of its crimes. At the UN General Assembly, the Islamic Conference and other international tribunals, people have opposed the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and strongly demanded Soviet troop withdrawal from that country. However, the Soviet Union has paid no heed to the just voice of the peoples and even stepped up its barbarous suppression of the Afghan people, on the one hand, while finding excuses to console itself on the other, babbling "time is passing by, time will put everything in its proper place." However, the Soviet Union will continue to be denounced as guilty of "aggression" as long as it remains in Afghanistan. The "Afghanistan tribunal's" solemn verdict on the Soviet crimes of aggression precisely puts the Soviet Union where it ought to be.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

HK100551 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 81 p 7

["Jottings" by Fang Xuan [2455 5503]: "History Repeated"]

[Text] At the end of the 19th century the German chemist (Karl Schreimer) completed certain epoch-making discoveries in the field of chemistry and became one of the founders of organic chemistry; the French biologist Louis Pasteur carried out a series of stubborn experiments and successfully researched the method of inoculating people against infectious diseases, thus emancipating mankind from the menace of cholera and many other diseases. How could they have known then that the fruits of their research, which brought benefit to man, would later be used by those people clamoring about "working for the happiness of the next scores of generations" and be used to make weapons for killing people.

History always seems to repeat itself. Although the rolling wheel of history has crushed into nothingness many empires that ruled the roost for a time, it can never bring those people who dream of hegemony to their senses. When one careerist who wants to rule the world is toppled, there is always another rising up to take his place, who also applies the same measures to bring people to the abyss of misery and buttress his throne with innocent blood and lives. The shades of those killed in the gas-chambers and crematoria of Hitler's concentration camps 36 years ago still hover around, while today, from the mountains of Afghanistan to the jungles of Kampuchea, reports are continually coming of the use of chemical weapons to slaughter peaceful people.

According to eyewitnesses in Afghanistan: "By using poison gas attacks, the Russians have depopulated some valleys"; "the bombs exploded in midair, spraying out a mist of poison gas which made people vomit, fight for breath, and then become paralyzed, until they died..." The Vietnamese aggressor troops have also used poison gas in Kampuchea. According to reports, "these toxic chemicals and poison gases cause bleeding in the mouth, nose and anus of the victims and shortage of breath, and then death," and "the internal organs of the head had all putrefied." If it is said that there is any difference between the Soviet and Vietnamese authorities today and Hitler, it is that Hitler feared condemnation by world opinion and thus resorted to burning the corpses so as to eliminate all traces, whereas today the Soviet Union and its lackeys lack the slightest scruples even on that point. When they kill people with chemical weapons, they let the mountains, plains and jungles serve as the graveyards for the victims; since their aggressions are committed against developing countries whose communications and telecommunications are undeveloped, there is no need for them to fear that the truth will leak out.

However, if you don't want others to know about it, don't do it. Soviet manufacture of chemical and biological weapons is known to the whole world. There is a military research plant at Sverdlovsk, over 1,000 kilometers east of Moscow. More than a year ago an explosion occurred in an experimental site there and an "infectious cloud" rose into the sky; it was blown by the wind to a factory and a residential area, where many people were infected by anthrax, and as many as 1,000 died. This is a forceful proof that the Soviet Union is manufacturing biological and chemical weapons.

The Soviet Union's crimes in using extermination weapons in Afghanistan have aroused the public anger of all peaceloving people throughout the world. At the UN General Assembly representatives of eight countries including New Zealand demanded that the United Nations investigate the use of chemical weapons: the great majority of members supported this demand, and only the Soviet Union and Vietnam did everything possible to block and oppose it. The minute before the vote was taken, the Soviet delegate was still loudly clamoring and obstructing the passing of the resolution. The participants exclaimed that this was one of the most desperate protests put up for many years. The Soviet protest failed, but it fully exposed the Soviet Union's criminal features of apprehension because they were not on solid ground.

Mr Lu Xun wrote: "Lies written in ink can certainly not hide facts written in blood," and "blood debts must be repaid in kind. If the delay in repaying them is too long, still greater interest will have to be paid"! This has been true throughout history. From Hitler's concentration camps to the Afghan valleys and the Kampuchean jungles, no aggressor is, in the end, able to escape the just verdict of the people and history!

#### TASS ATTACKS W. EUROPE FOR SUPPORTING U.S.

OW090746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 May (XINHUA)--The Soviet news agency TASS in a statement on the NATO foreign ministers' conference today attacked the West European countries for "submissively supporting the resolution prepared in Washington."

TASS expressed indignation at NATO for sticking to its December, 1979 decision on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe and rejecting the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on deployment of these missiles.

The statement denied any Soviet superiority over the West on medium-range missiles, and alleged that the NATO decision would upset balance of nuclear forces in Europe.

The statement held that the U.S. suggestion to restore negotiations with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles in Europe by the end of this year was aimed to "win time for carrying out the plan of deploying U.S. missiles in Western Europe."

As to the appeal made by NATO foreign ministers that no foreign countries should interfere in Poland, TASS claimed that this was an attempt to create obstacles on the road to the settlement of urgent international problems.

Referring to NATO's condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its call for a withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country, TASS said that NATO "has no right whatsoever" to question the "legitimate assistance" rendered to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.



REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRINCE NORODOM SIHANOUK

## Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW090745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk at the Great Hall of the People here today. Han Nianlong, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, was present. After the meeting, Deng Xiaoping hosted a luncheon in their honor.

## Deng on Anti-Vietnamese Front

OW091138 Hong Kong AFP in English 1130 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (AFP)--China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping, meeting with Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk here today, voiced hope [that] an anti-Vietnamese united front would be set up shortly before the convening of the proposed international conference on (?Cambodia). Prince Sihanouk made the disclosure in a statement released to the press after his talks with Communist Party Vice-Chairman Deng.

The prince quoted Mr Deng as saying it "would be helpful" if formation of a united front bringing together the Beijing-backed ousted Khmer Rouge regime, anti-communist leader Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk could "materialize before the coming international conference of Cambodia" due to be held in Vienna next July.

The idea of such a conference has however been rejected by Vietnam, which maintains some 200,000 troops in Cambodia, and the Soviet Union.

Prince Sihanouk added that Mr Deng had virtually asked him to accept the leadership of Democratic Kampuchea (the Khmer Rouge regime), which still holds the Cambodian seat at the United Nations.

"I replied that I'd rather remain a simple member of the front and not have a place in the state or Government of Democratic Kampuchea. I back a Son Sann 'leadership' of the tripartite front and of the Khmer Rouge state," said the prince, who has been here since the end of last month.

## Offer of Military Aid

OW091318 Hong Kong AFP in English 1242 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (AFP)--China today expressed hope an anti-Vietnamese Cambodian united front would be formed before the proposed Vienna international conference on Cambodia next July.

Visiting Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk made the disclosure in a statement released to the press following his meeting with Chinese Communist Party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping here. He added that party strongman Deng had also reaffirmed that Beijing agreed in principle to give military aid to the 3,000 men loyal to Prince Sihanouk.

The prince however clearly hinted that China was not prepared to give him financial (?aid). "Regarding medicines, food and other forms of aid and financial (assistance to my) army, I should, Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping suggested to me, turn to other friendly countries--the United States, Japan and members of ASEAN, in particular," he said.

The non-communist Association of South Asian Nations, grouping Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, initiated a United Nations resolution passed last year, calling for an international conference on Cambodia.



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Vietnam, which maintains 200,000 troops in Cambodia to defend the Phnom Penh regime, and the Soviet Union have said they will not take part in the conference. The proposed international conference should normally be held in Vienna next July.

In his statement, Prince Sihanouk also indicated that although he shared Beijing's desire to see the emergence of an anti-Vietnamese coalition in which he would be associated with the Chinese-backed ousted Khmer Rouge and the main anticommunist resistance group led by Son Sann, he still remained opposed to the Chinese suggestion that he should head that coalition.

Party Vice-Chairman Deng "told me that Kampucheans (Cambodians) and world public opinion want me to be once again head of state of Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)," said the prince.

"I replied that I'd rather remain a simple member of the front and not have a place in the state or government of Democratic Kampuchea. I back a Son Sann 'leadership' of the tripartite front and of the Khmer Rouge state," he added.

Toppled by Vietnamese troops more than two years ago, the Khmer Rouge still retain the Cambodian seat at the United Nations.

The former Cambodian head of state said he was accepting "with gratitude" the military aid Beijing said it was prepared to offer him. Earlier this month, the prince had threatened to pull out of the proposed anti-Vietnamese coalition in Cambodia if he did not obtain sufficient military aid from Washington and Beijing. He had hinted in particular that the aid offered by the Chinese was too small.

He said Mr Deng had now told him that China was now prepared to give infantry arms to "a seriously formed Sihanoukist army of 3,000 men; a disciplined army which will not clash with that of Democratic Kampuchea nor with forces of Son Sann and which will devote itself seriously and exclusively to the anti-Vietnamese struggle for national liberation."

The Chinese news media meanwhile reported that Mr Deng and Prince Sihanouk had "friendly and cordial" talks followed by a luncheon at the Great Hall of the People but it did not elaborate.

A spokesman for the prince meanwhile handed newsmen a copy of a telegram the former Cambodian head of state sent to former Premier Son Sann. In his message, Prince Sihanouk agrees to meet Son Sann in France. Prince Sihanouk who initiated the proposal for such a meeting but suggested it took place in Singapore or Belgrade is due to leave for France in the coming days. He is later to travel to other countries, particularly the United States.

#### ASEAN URGES INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA

OW110755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Manila, 11 May (XINHUA)--Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo told reporters that ASEAN had informed UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim of its recommendations that the international conference on Kampuchea be held (in New York) on July 1 (and that the chairmanship be offered to the Austrian foreign minister).

Today's press reports here quoted these remarks by Romulo yesterday upon his return from an informal ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Jakarta where the ministers attended the inauguration of a new ASEAN edifice. Romulo, who is also current chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, said the informal discussions among ASEAN ministers resulted in unanimity on a wide range of topics. The ASEAN states "are one in reaffirming the need for the early convening of an international conference on Kampuchea."

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He added that the ASEAN stand is to give moral and political support to the initiatives of various nationalist groups in Kampuchea, including a move to form a united front committed to independence. "We are making it known that that ASEAN is supporting the united front resistance in Kampuchea but we did not discuss the question of supplying arms because we are not a military organization," he said.

The informal meeting of ASEAN ministers in Jakarta "reasserted the unity, strength and resilience of the regional grouping," he added.

SON SANN HOLDS 'INFORMAL' UN PRESS CONFERENCE

OW090110 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] United Nations, 8 May (XINHUA)--Son Sann, former prime minister and president of the National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People, said here today: "We are nationalists and we are fighting to liberate our motherland. Our number one enemy is Vietnam who invades our country."

In an informal meeting with the press at the UN Correspondents Association today, Son Sann said that his visit to the United States was to explain to the American people what the Kampuchean people wanted and what they needed in the fighting for the liberty and independence of Kampuchea and to get the Americans' understanding and assistance.

In a reply to whether the Vietnamese forces had used toxic gas in Kampuchea, he said that it was true that the Vietnamese were using toxic gas against the Kampucheans. He expressed his firm support to the international conference on Kampuchea to be convened according to the resolution of the 35th UN General Assembly.

Son Sann came to the United States on April 26 and will leave here for Western Europe tonight.

THAI-U.S. MILITARY EXERCISE HELD 1-5 MAY

OW081228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Bangkok, 8 May (XINHUA)--A joint military drill of Thai and U.S. Marine units was held in the coastal waters of Rayong Province from May 1 to 5, according to press reports here today. The drill was to test the combat effectiveness of the navies of the two countries.

The drill was reported to be a large-scale one in which various weapons and facilities, including amphibious armoured vessels, seven big warships and jet-fighters, took part.

Local residents were permitted to see the drill, the press reports said.

REACTION TO MITTERRAND ELECTION AS FRENCH PRESIDENT

Ye, Zhao Congratulations

OW110834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--Chairman Ye Jianying of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council of the People's Republic of China today sent a message to Francois Mitterrand, president-elect of the Republic of France, warmly congratulating him on his election. The message reads: "We hereby express our warm congratulations to you on your election as president of the Republic of France.

"We wish you many achievements during your term of office.

"May the friendly and cooperative relations existing between China and France and the deep friendship between the two peoples develop further."

XINHUA Commentary

OW111256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 11 May 81

["Result of French Elections Will Have Great Impact on French Political Situation--by Yao Yun"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, 10 May (XINHUA)--French Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand has been elected president of the republic. This will have a great impact on the political situation of France and has attracted worldwide attention. Mitterrand's election as president is the first victory won by the country's left-wing forces in the past 25 years, and the fourth victory in history (the previous three being in 1936, 1946 and 1956).

Mitterrand is taking office at a time when France is facing serious economic and social problems. Like the other Western capitalist countries, France's economic growth rate has been dropping for many years. The country's unemployed have reached 1.66 million and the price index has doubled in seven years. If Valery Giscard d'Estaing could be re-elected this time after seven years in office, he would be able to hold the presidency for 14 years. Mitterrand's victory reflected the people's discontent with the existing realities of the country and their wish for a change.

Mitterrand got four per cent more votes than d'Estaing, which means more than one million votes. It is believed that this meant that Mitterrand had won the support of the intermediate voters in addition to the votes from the left-wing masses. As Mitterrand has neither conducted a joint campaign with the Communist Party nor made an open promise to it, it seems that these intermediate voters have eased their worries about the policies of the Socialist Party and the French Communist Party's influence once the Socialist Party comes to power. The repeated warnings from the majority parties (Giscard d'Estaing faction and Jacques Chirac faction) that if Mitterrand is elected it may cause a "change in the social system" have proved not fully effective.

The result of the election also shows that part of the voters of the Rassemblement pour la Republique (the Gaullists or the Chirac faction) did not vote for Giscard d'Estaing but either abstained from voting or supported Mitterrand. Despite the fact that Giscard d'Estaing did his utmost to win voters before the second round and that Jacques Chirac and many other leaders of the Rassemblement pour la Republique had expressed their support for him, the deep resentment accumulated over the years between the Giscard d'Estaing and Chirac factions was hard to eliminate and this also affected the outcome of the elections. Mitterrand's election is expected to introduce new changes in the French political situation.

In his election campaign Mitterrand had repeatedly made clear that if he was elected he would appoint a prime minister to set up a transitional government and dissolve at once the National Assembly whose majority was held by the Gaullist Rassemblement pour la Republique and Giscard d'Estaing's L'Union pour la Democratie Francaise, and hold parliamentary elections to form a new majority. It is believed that in the forming of the government and the new parliamentary elections, there will be fierce struggle between various political factions and their contradictions and the possible alignments will be complicated.

Following Mitterrand's successful campaign, faction leaders of both Giscard d'Estaing and Chirac have stressed that an "uncertain" situation will be brought about. The French Communist Party's General Secretary Georges Marchais has indicated that his party will negotiate with the Socialist Party for "taking responsibilities" at various levels, namely participation in government and assuming the office of ministers. All this heralds a complicated situation.

Political observers have noticed that many Western governments have been replaced in recent years under the shadow of economic crises. The change in the French president is in accord with this trend.

#### KYODO on 'Mixed' Reaction

OW110307 Tokyo KYODO in English 0255 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (KYODO)--Chinese authorities were expressing mixed reactions to the news that Socialist Francois Mitterrand won Sunday's presidential election by defeating Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Top leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, in the public eye, seemed to warmly welcome the victory of the French Socialist Party leader, as the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) normalized relations with the French party last February when Mitterrand, 64, and other party members visited Beijing as CCP's guest. Mitterrand's visit to Beijing paved the way for closer cooperation between the two parties through a series of direct dialogues with Chinese leaders like party Vice Chairmen Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian and party Secretary General Hu Yaobang in Beijing. But, on the other hand, the Chinese leadership was worried about a possible change in the world political climate as a result of the upset of incumbent Giscard d'Estaing, sole candidate for conservative forces in the final election, political observers here said.

The victory of Mitterrand, who was firmly supported by the pro-Soviet French Communist Party, was regarded as a surprising result of the protracted feud within the conservative camp in the presidential election, they said. The Beijing authorities were reported fearing extreme changes in the international situation might lead to lopsided favor toward the Soviet Union.

According to political observers here, the Chinese leadership greatly appreciated Mitterrand's anti-Soviet stand, stressing the need for increasing capability against the Soviet's possible military incursion into neighboring nations.

The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reported the news of Mitterrand's victory in the election quoting foreign dispatches as saying that the president-elect would work for employment, peace and freedom, as he promised in the election campaign. Chinese authorities will strive to promote friendly relations with the new French president through diplomatic efforts, as they were encouraged by Mitterrand's remark in his election campaign that he would reach a clear understanding with the French Communist Party as to its influence in the new government.



LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO ZHU YUNSHAN

OW101258 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1147 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--Party and state leaders and more than 300 personages from the capital went to the Beijing hospital this afternoon to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade Zhu Yunshan. Starting at 1500, party and state leaders Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Hu Yaobang, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Song Renqiong, Xi Zhongxun, Xu Deheng, Banqen Erdini Qoigyigyancaan and Yang Jingren; President Jiang Hua of the Supreme People's Court; CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairmen Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Hu Zuzhi, Wang Kunlun, He Changgong, Cheng Zihua, Yang Xiufeng, Burhan Shahidi, Zhou Peiyuan and Qian Changzhao went in succession to where the remains of Comrade Zhu Yunshan were laid. They paid silent tribute to his memory and extended cordial condolences to his dependents.

Also paying last respects to his remains were the other members of the funeral committee for Comrade Zhu Yunshan, some members of the NPC Standing Committee and the CPPCC National Committee's Standing Committee, responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, members of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang who were in the capital, responsible persons of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, friends of Comrade Zhu Yunshan and functionaries of the concerned organs.

Following the ceremony for paying last respects, the remains of Comrade Zhu Yunshan were escorted by Tong Xiaopeng, Gao Dengbang, Cheng Hao, Gan Cisen, Wu Maosun and Liao Yunzhou to Babaoshan for cremation. A memorial meeting for Comrade Zhu Yunshan is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon at the Great Hall of the People.

ULANHU, KANG KEQING ATTEND MINORITIES RECEPTION

OW082143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1426 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--A film reception was held at the CPPCC auditorium this evening by the CPPCC National Committee for minority nationality visiting groups from all over the country. Prior to the film reception, Ulanhu, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Bao-er-han and Qian Changzhao, all vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, received and had cordial talks with leaders and deputy leaders of the visiting groups.

REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ANNOUNCED

OW090217 Tokyo KYODO in English 0210 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 May, KYODO--The Chinese Government announced Friday the establishment of "temporary regulations to control the activities of the resident foreign correspondents in China," urging these correspondents "not to go beyond the limit of normal news coverage." It is the first time China has established regulations concerning the activities of foreign correspondents.

Among foreign correspondents in China there is a growing demand for detailed explanations about the interpretation of "normal news coverage." The reason is that some foreign correspondents were detained during the Great Cultural Revolution in connection with their activities to gather information from wall posters.

In addition, resident foreign correspondents in China are not to be permitted to send manuscripts to any news organization they do not represent, according to the new regulations. Also, the change of a resident foreign correspondent must be approved 45 days in advance by the Chinese Foreign Ministry.



AFP REPORTS DISSIDENT ARRESTED IN GUANGZHOU

OW101442 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Hong Kong, 10 May (AFP)--Authorities in Guangzhou have arrested one of China's best known democracy activists, Wang Xizhe, in what appears to be a continuing crackdown on the human rights and democracy movement, informed sources said here today. Sources close to the Hong Kong-based Chinese Democratic Movement Concern Group said Wang was detained by the authorities at his workplace in Guangzhou on April 20. Last week reports from Beijing said that Xu Wenli, driving force behind the Beijing-based "April 5 Forum" of which Wang was a corresponding member, was arrested on April 10. Wang is best known as one of the co-authors of the poster signed Li Yizhe which appeared in Guangzhou in late 1974 calling for socialist legality, and for which those involved were later imprisoned.

He was rehabilitated in 1978 since when he has played a major role in the democracy movement through his articles in unofficial publications.

After the authorities effectively banned the publications spawned by the Beijing spring of 1978-79 by refusing to register them, Wang continued to disseminate his views in mimeographed letters sent through the post to other activists throughout the country as "study letters among friends," hoping to get round the ban as freedom of correspondence is guaranteed by the constitution.

Last week's reports from Beijing quoting activist sources also spoke of the arrests of Xu Wenli's aide Yang Jing and Su Feng, one of the leading figures in the Qingdao activist publication, FOAM OF WAVES.

GONGREN RIBAO WARNS OF QUESTIONING AUTHORITY

OW091040 Hong Kong AFP in English 1024 GMT 9 May 81

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (AFP)--The WORKERS' DAILY today reprimanded members of the Chinese Communist Party who show "blind faith in bourgeois democracy" and advocate Western-style freedom of expression. The reprimand marked the second warning in a matter of days issued to party members seeking a liberalization of the regime.

In its latest issue, the party theoretical journal RED FLAG had earlier threatened to expel those party members who take a soft line toward dissenters. In a lengthy article today, the WORKERS' DAILY, organ of Chinese organized labor, stressed that "nowhere in the world were there rights without duties" and reminded its readers of the main obligations stipulated by the Chinese Constitution.

Those, the paper noted, included support for "the leadership of the Communist Party," maintenance of the "socialist road" and the "duty to refrain from spreading state secrets." That reminder of restrictions affecting freedom of expression coincided with the release of a government decree enjoining China-based foreign journalists "not to go beyond the limit of normal news coverage." The decree did not spell out just what "the limit of normal news coverage" is supposed to be.

The WORKERS' DAILY rebuked those who show "a blind faith in bourgeois democracy" for admiring that system's tolerance of the freedom to criticize leaders. When arguing that countries ruled by "bourgeois democracy" extend legal recognition to Communist Parties, those "comrades" fail to understand that this type of democracy has its limits, said the daily.

To back up its argument, it said: "Most ordinary citizens do not enjoy freedom of expression in capitalist countries." Analysts see the fact that this fresh warning against the lure of "bourgeois democracy" was printed in the trade unions newspaper as further proof that there is some questioning of the regime authority among Chinese workers.

Top Chinese labor leader Chen Yu virtually conceded, during a recent press conference, that such dissent existed but was quick to point out that it "did not enjoy the support of (the majority of) workers."

BEIJING PAPER ON FREEDOM OF BELIEF, SUPERSTITION

HK090654 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Ya Hanzhang [3660 0698 4545]: "Carry Out the Policy of Freedom of Belief and Oppose Feudal Superstitious Activities"]

[Text] When we talk about feudal superstition, we usually mean telling fortunes by using the eight diagrams, feeling a person's bones and looking at his appearance to forecast his future, practicing geomancy, reading horoscopes in search for an elixir of life, driving away ghosts to cure illnesses, planchette-writing, offering sacrifices to gods, begging gods to bestow children on people, offering prayers to gods to ward off calamities and to ask for rain, and so on. These are dregs handed down from the old society in our country. After nationwide liberation, much work was done to eliminate them and they basically no longer occupy any important position in the people's spiritual life. However, during the 10 calamitous years, these dregs again floated to the surface. It is noteworthy that today, after the downfall of "the gang of four" and when the focus of the work of the whole party has been shifted to the modernization program, various kinds of feudal superstitions are still spreading throughout the country. They not only corrode the ideology of the people, but also sabotage production, disturb social order and even endanger people's lives. Therefore, if we do not struggle against feudal superstitious activities, they will directly affect the four modernizations. This cannot but arouse our serious attention.

Since the smashing of "the gang of four," various kinds of feudal superstitious activities have been spreading unchecked. There are various causes for this. An important one is that many cadres still cannot distinguish the difference between religion and feudal superstition. They think that anything involving the worship of ghosts and gods is religion. Thus, they incorrectly think that the policy of freedom of belief should apply to feudal superstition and therefore allow the practice of feudal superstitious activities. Some cadres turn a blind eye to these activities and do not attempt to stop them. There are a small number of cadres who even speak up for feudal superstition, saying: "We should not get involved with the masses' practice of feudal superstition because the masses have the right of freedom of belief." "Policies for man have been gradually implemented. Why can we not implement policies for idols?" There are many other similar sayings. There are many cadres who do not support feudal superstition, but they dare not interfere boldly and assuredly with others' belief in feudal superstition. For this reason, it is necessary to clarify theoretically what religion really means, what feudal superstition is, what is the major difference between the two, what policies we should have for religion and what policies we should have for feudal superstition. Only after we have clarified these problems can we struggle effectively against feudal superstition.

We must first make it clear that religion and feudal superstition are apparently two different things. What is feudal superstition? It is those things mentioned at the beginning of this article. These things exist in China and they also exist in foreign countries. A recent news report said that in capitalist countries where science is highly developed there are people who use computers to tell fortunes. This may be called superstitious activities carried out with the aid of modern technology.

Similarly, religion exists in China as well as in foreign countries. For instance, there are three major religions--Christianity, Buddhism and Islam. These are found all over the world. In addition, there is Taoism practiced by the Han nationality in China, Hinduism in India, Judaism by the Jews in Europe and the United States, and so on. These are religions--religions created by man.

A religion (the three major world religions in particular) has its complete and systematic religious philosophy and religious doctrines. It has well-organized religious organizations, religious bodies, religious systems, religious rites and religious activities. It also runs various kinds of religious schools to train religious leaders. In professing a religion, believers must go through certain formalities and observe certain canons. If they violate these canons, they will be punished in some way. Some believers also have to contribute to their religion.

Both religion and feudal superstition are based on the ideology of theism and both believe the existence of mysterious supernatural forces and the existence of ghosts and gods in this world. These are characteristics common to both. Because of this phenomenon, some people stubbornly assert that "feudal superstition and religion were one and the same thing," and that "all superstitions are religions." These people only see the common aspect of the two and do not see their fundamental difference. So this view is wrong.

Religion is different from feudal superstition in many aspects but the most fundamental one is: Religion is a way of viewing the world while feudal superstition is a means by which some people practice fraud.

When we say that religion is a way of viewing the world, of course that it is "a reversed world outlook," but it has historically been the basis of man's concept of a spiritual world. With the spontaneous religions in primitive society, religion has existed for thousands of years. Even up to now, there are still about 2 billion people in the world believing in various kinds of religions, accounting for over 60 percent of the total world population. This statistical figure was compiled by Western countries and does not include religious believers in China.

When we say that religion is a way of viewing the world we mean that it has a concept about the formation of the world (including the formation of mankind itself). It says that everything in the world is created, arranged, decided and controlled by God (or Allah or the Creator). If people desire happiness, the only way to achieve this is to believe in God and to strictly restrain themselves in words and deeds according to religious doctrines and canons in order to gain eternal happiness in the coming life. This kind of world outlook is of course wrong but pious religious believers consider it correct.

Feudal superstition also talks about believing in ghosts, gods and the mandate of heaven but its aim in mentioning these is to make people believe in order to cheat others out of their money and possessions. Feudal superstition only answers some knotty problems (as in planchette-writing, fortune-telling, and so on) or grants things that are requested (such as holy water, holy medicine, children, and so on) or relieves the temporary sufferings of sick people (as in driving away ghosts to cure illnesses) or foretells your good or bad future, destiny and luck of a certain year (as in fortune-telling). Therefore, we say that feudal superstition is not a world outlook but extremely foolish and ignorant activities and indecent means with which professionals in feudal superstition cheat others out of their money and possessions in order that they can live parasitic lives. These kinds of activities are in essence activities of man exploiting man in disguise, which are incompatible with the socialist system as is water with fire. Therefore, the party and the state have all along adopted different policies for religion and feudal superstition.

Since religion is a problem of world outlook, an ideological problem and a cognitive problem, we cannot solve it by means of administrative orders. This is especially so today when the great majority of mankind are still living under the dual exploitation of "natural forces" and "social forces," which is the objective foundation for the existence of religion. "The gang of four" attempted to eliminate religion with barbarous and brutal methods and administrative orders. Their action violated party and state policy for religion and was completely wrong.



Marxism declares that the proletariat and its political party cannot use crude methods to force the masses to change their world outlook but can only allow freedom of belief, that is, allow the people to choose whether to believe in a religion or not. People can believe in a religion or can be atheists. They can believe in a religion today and become atheists tomorrow, or they could have been atheists in the past and now believe in a religion. They can believe in one religion today and believe in another tomorrow, it is their choice. The state ensures both the freedom of believers and the freedom of non-believers. As to feudal superstition, the party and the state cannot adopt the policy of freedom of belief because feudal superstition is not a problem of world outlook but as mentioned above is a means for professionals in feudal superstition to cheat the masses out of their money and possessions and is a kind of activity in which man exploits man in disguise. It is forbidden in a socialist society. Therefore, after nationwide liberation, the party and state adopted a policy of banning feudal superstition and adopted the policy of educating and reforming professionals in feudal superstition. The reason was that although superstitious activities carried out by professionals in feudal superstition were themselves activities of man exploiting man in disguise, most of the professionals in feudal superstition were not from families of the exploiting classes but from families of the laboring people. Very often they were forced to take up this indecent profession in the old society because they found it hard to earn a living. For example, in the old society, many blind people could not get a job and they had to earn a living by fortune-telling. After liberation, the party and the state set up many schools for the blind in which the blind people could learn worthwhile trades and it was no longer necessary for them to earn a living by fortune-telling. In the vast rural areas, all able-bodied professionals in feudal superstition were given land and later they joined the agricultural cooperatives and the people's communes and were turned from parasites into laborers. In towns and cities, the people's government at different levels arranged work for professionals in superstition and they no longer had to earn a living by fortune-telling. Practice has proved that the above policies adopted by the party and the state on feudal superstition and for professionals in feudal superstition are entirely correct.

However, as a kind of old ideology, it is reluctant to leave the stage of history of its own accord. During the 10 calamitous years, Lin Biao and "the gang of four" went all out in practicing feudal fascist dictatorship and feudal superstitious activities again spread widely throughout the country, especially in rural areas. Since the downfall of "the gang of four," feudal superstition is still quite common everywhere. The most fundamental reason is still inseparable from the damage to our country's economy, culture and education done by Lin Biao and "the gang of four," and is also inseparable from the present state of poverty and ignorance in many places in our country. Feudal superstition itself was the product of ignorance and backwardness. Material civilization is the basis of spiritual civilization. In order to eradicate the social foundation of feudal superstition and to build a high degree of spiritual civilization, we must speed up the progress of the four modernizations. We must integrate raising the spiritual civilization with raising the level of the people's material life on a new basis. Therefore, the struggle against feudal superstition is a constituent part of our country's four modernizations.

Feudal superstition has a history of over several thousand years in our country and it has a deep social influence within society. So it is not easy to wipe it out. We must be ideologically prepared to carry out a protracted struggle against feudal superstition.

In struggling against feudal superstition, besides exposing the absurdity and fraudulent nature of feudal superstitious activities and banning professionals in feudal superstition, we must carry out atheist education among the masses and publicize scientific knowledge.

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The struggle against feudal superstition is not isolated either. It should be coordinated with various kinds of work. For example, places where witches and wizards are most active are usually places where there are few doctors and not enough medicine. If we make an effort to develop public health in these places, the activities of the witches and wizards will certainly find fewer participants. It should also be pointed out that the spreading of feudal superstitious activities is also related directly with the slackening of ideological and political education among the masses especially among youths in some places. Therefore, in places where feudal superstitious activities are common the party leadership there should pay special attention to strengthening ideological and political work and earnestly grasp the struggle against feudal superstition.

WEN HUI BAO COMMENTS ON ANTIDEVIATIONIST STRUGGLE

HK090514 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 2 May 81 p 3

[Special commentary by Liu Rong [0491 3310] and Lin Kefu [2651 4430 1133]: "Pay Attention to the Lessons of History and Persist in Seeking Truth from Facts--On Questions of the Antideviationist Struggle"]

[Text] In accordance with the spirit of the central work conference, at present the party leading organs and leadership cadres at all levels are applying the method of criticism and self-criticism to eliminate "leftist" guiding ideology, and are also paying attention to rectifying rightist trends. This is of extremely great significance for summing up the party's historical experiences, carrying out the third plenary session's line, upholding the four basic principles, and solving the problem of how to carry out socialist economic, political and cultural construction and party building in the new historical conditions and in accordance with our national condition.

There are all kinds of opinions on the question of overcoming erroneous trends. Some say that the main errors over the past 20 and more years have been "leftist," but that the current outstanding problems are rightist. Some say that we should mainly eliminate "leftism" on the economic front and criticize rightism on the ideological and cultural front. There are also some who say that the intention of the third plenary session was to rectify "leftism," while the four basic principles are aimed at criticizing rightism; they thus feel "in an awkward predicament." It is a good thing that there is a diversity of opinions; this fully expresses the concern of the cadres and masses for the major affairs of state. There is no need to mention that it was rare to hear people airing their own views in this way during the 10-year catastrophe, or even before the "Great Cultural Revolution." This shows that an unprecedentedly lively political situation has indeed developed in our country since the third plenary session. Certain biased notions can gradually be solved by study and discussion. "Leftist" and rightist refer to deviations in the party's principles and policies. We hold that it is of great advantage to recall the party's historical experiences, especially the fresh experiences since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, in order to overcome erroneous deviations within the party.

I

In his summation at the national party representative conference in March 1955, Comrade Mao Zedong said: "We have to wage a struggle on two fronts, that is, against both 'leftism' and rightism." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong", vol 5, p 152) Comrade Liu Shaoqi also pointed out in a December 1948 speech: "Communists must wage a struggle on two fronts in all matters." (Speech to the first course at the Marxist-Leninist College)

Our party has paid a heavy price in learning how to correctly wage struggle on two fronts. In the latter part of the first internal revolutionary war, Chen Duxiu's rightist capitulationist line caused the great and grand revolution to fail.



The "7 August conference" revolutely corrected the rightist line of Chen Duxiu. However, it concealed the "leftism" which had already become apparent. Not long after that, "leftist" lines gained the dominant position in the Central Committee's leading organs on three consecutive occasions. In particular on the third occasion, that is, when Wang Ming took over power, it was the so-called "rightism" and not the "leftism" of Li Lisan's line that was mainly criticized and a struggle against "rightist deviations" was forcibly implemented. The result of opposing "leftism" as so-called rightism was that the more opposition was carried out the more "leftist" the line became, and there was formed the Wang Ming line which was even more resolutely, theoretically, and stridently, and ideologically more completely "leftist" than the Li Lisan line. This erroneous Wang Ming line dominated the whole party for all of 4 years and caused serious damage to the cause of revolution. Everyone is familiar with this.

After the Cunyi conference, our party persistently launched a struggle on two fronts and maintained a Marxist line on the question of opposing erroneous deviations, with the result that a new situation in the revolution was opened up. For instance, at the start of the war of resistance to Japan, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong, the stress was on opposing the "leftist" closed-door mentality which was the main deviation at the time, so as to achieve cooperation with all anti-Japanese parties and factions and to develop the Communist party and the popular movement; at the same time, it was also proposed that attention must be paid to opposing rightist deviations, to prevent the development of capitulationist cooperation and unprincipled accommodation. And when Wang Ming jumped from the "leftist" to the rightist extreme and rightist deviations arose in the party, our party shifted the emphasis to overcoming this rightist deviation, criticized the erroneous slogans "everything through the united front" and "everything subordinate to the united front," and maintained the leadership power of the proletariat in the united front. It was precisely by proceeding from reality and persistently waging the struggle on two fronts that the party was able to navigate around every shoal and advance along the correct track in the complex struggles of that time. From that time up to the early post-liberation period, the cause of revolution progressed with irresistible momentum, in stark contrast to its tortuous course before the Cunyi conference.

Unfortunately, in the new period of history, our party was unable to consistently wage the struggle on two fronts in a correct way in opposing deviations. Due to the fact that democratic centralism was not practiced well, we violated the principle of seeking truth from facts, and all kinds of mistakes occurred. The repeated unrealistic struggles against rightism that were waged after 1957 led to the ever-growing development of "leftist" erroneous ideology over a long period, and this came to predominate. "Leftist" ideology had already started to appear in 1955 on the question of the socialist transformation of agriculture, but it did not arouse people's vigilance at the time. The antirightist struggle of 1957 was certainly necessary, but we made the mistake of inflating it. There was a lot of criticism around that time of opposition to rash advance in economic construction. What was meant by "rash advance"? It meant going beyond the bounds of feasibility; it was "leftism." We should say that this was a problem that indeed existed in our party at the time. Rash advance was opposed for the sake of rectifying this "leftist" deviation. However at the time opposition to rash advance was charged with the crimes of "making a saddle shape," "blowing away the idea of greater, faster, better and more economical results," and "making the 600 million peasants depressed" and so on. From that time on an unwritten "law" formed regarding the party's struggle against deviations; you can only oppose rightism, and you are forbidden to oppose "leftism." The result of this was a big rash advance and blind progress in transforming the production relations and in economic construction, which caused serious imbalances in the national economy. Although afterwards the Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong discovered and acted to correct the wind of communism and boasting which had done tremendous damage, they were unable to seriously eliminate "leftism" in guiding ideology.

The 1959 Lushan conference turned from rectifying "leftism," which is what it should have done, to opposing rightist deviations and launched a struggle against rightist deviations throughout the party, with the result that "leftist" ideology developed still further and people regarded opposing "leftism" as still more dangerous. The serious temporary economic difficulties were overcome relatively quickly during the 3-year readjustment period, since more attention was paid to seeking truth from facts. However, due to the fact that the problem of "leftism" in guiding ideology was not fundamentally solved, class struggle was again taken as the key link and "leftist" ideology arose again just when the economic situation had turned for the better.

"Leftist" ideology has in fact a deep soil in our country, with its vast numbers of small producers, while unrealistic struggles against rightism were waged for many years after the late 1950's. As a result, the idea that "left" is better than right grew and developed among the cadres. It was described as a correct viewpoint to hold that "leftism" was a problem of method and rightism of standpoint, and that "leftism" meant dogmatism (according to this view too, dogmatism means wanting revolution) whereas rightism meant revisionism (this charge is really serious). "Ceaseless revolution means ceaseless opposition to rightism" and "opposing and guarding against revisionism means opposing and guarding against rightism" became the universal guiding ideology; and "the more 'leftist,' the more revolutionary," and "rather 'left' than right" became habitual ideas.

Although we could say that the party's line has been correct for the majority of the past 30 years, it is undeniable that for a long time, mainly after the late 1950's, erroneous "leftist" ideology developed ceaselessly and penetrated more and more deeply into every field. Politically, the class struggle was inflated and one political movement followed another. Economically, we always had the intention to transform the production relations and "make the transition in a state of poverty." In production and construction we pursued high targets and accumulation and low efficiency and consumption, were impatient for success, and caused serious imbalances in the national economy. In the field of ideology and culture, the correct principle of allowing a hundred flowers to bloom and a hundred schools of thought to contend rose up and fell back several times, and basically was not properly implemented. Intellectuals were equated with the bourgeoisie, knowledge was despised and intellectuals were discriminated against; the revolutionary activism of the intellectuals was thus seriously damaged. These "leftist" errors were used and pushed to extremes by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the "Great Cultural Revolution," and the result was the 10-year catastrophe.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The experiences of history merit attention." How true this is.

## II

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and mainly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, precisely because our party has correctly summed up the experiences of history, it has launched the struggle against deviations on two fronts in the past 2 and more years by concentrating on rectifying "leftism," and has persistently followed the principle of seeking truth from facts. The communique of the First Plenary Session of the CCP Central Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission pointed out: "It is necessary to proceed from reality in waging the struggle against deviations. If erroneous political deviations appear in the party, 'leftism' or rightism or anything else should be opposed as appropriate and to the appropriate degree. As far as possible, problems should be solved where they occur." It also pointed out: "At present we must pay particular attention to eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four,' and to avoiding and overcoming the erroneous trends of regarding 'left' as better than right and preferring 'left' to right." (RENMIN RIBAO 25 March 1979). This is the summation of the experiences of history, and we should repeatedly comprehend it.

The 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee was another major turning point in our party's history. The guiding principle proposed by the meeting on emancipating the mind, starting up the machinery, seeking truth from facts and uniting to look ahead was aimed at the two "whatevers" which were seriously obstructing the progress of history, and at rectifying the erroneous "leftist" guiding ideology which had prevailed for a long time; the emphasis was on opposing "leftism." While laying stress on opposing "leftism," the third plenary session also drew a clear demarcation line against rightist deviations. Some people now hold that the third plenary session opened the door wide for the growth of rightist thought, while others hold that the spirit of the session and the four basic principles are mutually antagonistic. This view is wrong. If we read the documents of the session again, we will see that the spirit of the session is completely identical with the four basic principles. The third plenary session rectified the error of inflating the class struggle, put an end to "taking the class struggle as the key link," and decided to shift the focus of party work to the modernization drive. Its communique clearly stated, it is socialist modernization we want to accomplish, not any other kind. Doesn't this clearly demand upholding the socialist road? The third plenary session proposed that we should develop socialist democracy and put the socialist legal system on a sound basis, and also clearly pointed out: "There are still a very small number of counterrevolutionaries and criminal elements in our country who are hostile to and sabotage our socialist modernization; we certainly cannot relax the class struggle against these people or weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat over them." Isn't this clearly upholding the people's democratic dictatorship, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat? The third plenary session corrected the party's ideological line, revived the party's fine traditions and work style, distinguished between major rights and wrongs left over from history, reversed numerous miscarriages of justice, and strengthened the leadership of the Central Committee. Isn't this a vivid expression of upholding party leadership? The third plenary session restored the original feature of Marxist-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, upheld the fundamental viewpoint and method of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything, and integrating theory with reality, persistently took practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, and demanded that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought be developed in the new historical conditions. Isn't this precisely a major hallmark of upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought? It is perfectly clear that the spirit of the third plenary session completely expressed the demands of the four basic principles and was identical with those principles.

Why then does the party need to reiterate the four basic principles, since they are embodied in the spirit of the third plenary session? We say that this is precisely a sign that our party has summed up the lessons of history and correctly maintained the struggle on two fronts. The four basic principles were reiterated on 30 March 1979, when Comrade Deng Xiaoping, as commissioned by the Central Committee, proposed them in a speech at a meeting to discuss principles of party theoretical work. He pointed out that the four basic principles represented the fundamental precondition for accomplishing the four modernizations. Under what circumstances were they proposed? They were proposed mainly because an erroneous trend of thought of doubting and negating the four basic principles had appeared in society at the time, while certain comrades in the party lacked sufficient appreciation of the harmful nature of this erroneous trend of thought, and a very few comrades had also shown signs of wavering in varying degrees with regard to the four basic principles. Since the problem of rightism had appeared in actual life, it naturally had to be promptly rectified. In his speech Comrade Deng Xiaoping on the one hand explained that the stress of his speech was on criticizing the trend of thought from the right which doubted and opposed the four basic principles, and on the other pointed out in extremely clear language: We have already carried out a lot of criticism of the ultraleftist trend of thought spread by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" (beyond the slightest doubt this trend of thought was opposed to the four basic principles, but from the "left"), and we must continue to carry out this criticism in the future; it cannot be relaxed. It is obviously one-sided to think that reiteration of the four basic principles was only criticism of rightism.



Things develop in a spiral way, not as smoothly as one would wish. Just when we were stressing upholding the four basic principles, a few comrades with ossified or semi-ossified thinking looked at the problems with "leftist vision." Their minds were still full of stuff such as "making the transition in a state of poverty," "one person alone having the say," "all-round dictatorship," the "two whatevers" and so on, and they erroneously held that the four basic principles were being reiterated in order to correct the deviations of the third plenary session. In the spring and summer of 1979, there even appeared a confluence of "leftism" and rightism to oppose the line and principles of the third plenary session. In view of this situation, the leading departments concerned promptly arranged for making up the missed lessons on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. As a result people's thinking was further liberated from the shackles of "leftism," and their understanding of the four basic principles not only differed from that of the 10-year "Great Cultural Revolution" but also exceeded the level of understanding in the 17 years prior to it. As a result of the fourth and fifth plenary sessions, more and more comrades have clearly understood the identity between the line of the third plenary session and the four basic principles.

At present certain comrades lack a unified and integrated understanding of the third plenary session line and the four basic principles, separate them from each other and even set them against each other, holding that one is aimed at rectifying "leftism" and the other at criticizing rightism. This is at the least a misunderstanding. The line and principles of the third plenary session were laid down on the foundation of the four basic principles, and it could also be said that they were precisely aimed at correctly upholding the four basic principles. And it is necessary to apply the truth-seeking spirit of the third plenary session to explain and interpret the four basic principles, meaning that they should be enriched and developed through being integrated with the concrete practice of the new historical period. In fact, doubts about, interference with and sabotage of the third plenary session line and the four basic principles come from both "left" and right. Since "leftism" covered a great scope, caused very great sabotage and exercised a pernicious influence for more than 20 years, so far as guiding ideology is concerned we should focus on eliminating the pernicious influence of "leftism" and on guarding against, rectifying and opposing "leftist" resistance and influence. We can only ensure that our economics, politics, culture and party-building can advance along the track of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought if we eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideology. There should be no wavering whatever on this point. However the problem cannot be solved in that way alone; it is simultaneously necessary to rectify rightist deviations.

There is no contradiction at all between eliminating "leftist" ideology and rectifying erroneous rightist deviations in the leading organs and among the leading cadres; in fact the two are complementary. The current trend of thought in society of running counter to the four basic principles, together with anarchism, extreme individualism and bourgeois liberalization and so on are always regarded as the penalty for the "leftist" errors of the past. Take those people in society who have the banners of "demanding democracy and freedom, opposing bureaucrats, and demanding human rights;" weren't some of them precisely rebel leaders in those years, who enthusiastically engaged in "kicking aside the party committees to make revolution," pursued anarchism, dragged out "capitalist-roaders" everywhere, and clamored for "smashing the dictatorship of the proletariat"? This shows that only by eliminating "leftist" ideology and eradicating its influence can we wage more effective struggle against these erroneous words and deeds, and thus correctly uphold the four basic principles. It won't do to use rightism to oppose "leftism" or vice versa. If there is "leftism" then we should overcome "leftism," and if there is rightism then we should overcome rightism, and persistently wage the struggle on two fronts. In view of the "gang of four's" hampering of criticism of the ultraleftist trend of thought, Comrade Zhou Enlai sharply pointed out in August 1972: "Unless 'leftism' is thoroughly discredited, rightism will come again." (see RENMIN RIBAO 23 March 1978: "A Fierce Struggle Centering on Criticism of the Ultra 'Left' Trend of Thought") Comrade Zhou Enlai's words merit to an extremely great degree our deep reflection.



III

What experiences and lessons do we gain from reviewing history? First, it is necessary to persistently proceed from reality in waging struggle against deviations.

This should be perfectly obvious, but it is not at all easy to truly implement. As we said above, the Li Lisan line was clearly "leftist" yet Wang Ming insisted on criticizing rightism. After the "gang of four" had been smashed, wasn't it said that what they had pushed was a so-called ultrarightist line? Evidently, it is not so simple to accurately determine what the main deviation is. This shows that great efforts are needed in order to proceed from reality, and it is necessary to break through limitations in ideology and understanding.

In proceeding from reality it is also necessary to consider that conditions will vary at one and the same time, as there are different problems in different areas, departments and units. We cannot therefore treat all cases in the same way regardless of the circumstances or do everything in the same mechanical way by following a single pattern. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The ideological struggle on two fronts must conform to the situation of its specific objectives, and we should certainly not look at the problems in a subjective way or permit the continued existence of the previous bad habit of 'indiscriminately labeling people'." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong, vol 2, p 520) As explained above, "leftism" and rightism refer to deviations in party principles and policies. In actual life there are many problems connected with one's profession or shortcomings and deviations in actual work, limitations in understanding and so on, and they cannot all be arbitrarily labeled "leftist" or rightist. In the past, under the influence of "leftism" guiding ideology, we always took excessive views of things and were very prone to raise problems to "the plane of principle" and acted in a sharply unreasonable way, with the result that, far from solving the problems, we actually harmed our comrades. We should take warning from this lesson.

Second, we should uphold the "doctrine that everything has two aspects," guard against rightism while focusing on opposing "leftism," and vice versa.

Things are very complicated. In particular in a large party and country like ours, there will be certain social foundations and historical sources for all kinds of erroneous trends of thought, and all kinds of erroneous deviations exist simultaneously or else are interlocked. In the early period of the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out after analyzing the trends of thought in society at the time: "Politically opposing rightist pessimism will be of primary importance in the future course of this year; however we must also continue to pay attention to opposing 'leftist' impetuosity. On questions of the united front, party organization and mass organization, it is necessary to oppose 'leftist' closed-door tendencies, to facilitate the cooperation of all anti-Japanese parties and factions and develop the Community Party and the popular movement. At the same time, however, we must also pay attention to opposing the rightist opportunist deviations of unconditional cooperation and development, otherwise they will hamper cooperation and development and turn into capitulationist cooperation and unprincipled development." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong" vol 2, p 520). Due to differences in historical conditions, this is totally different in content from the overcoming of erroneous deviations that we are currently discussing, but we can nevertheless gain enlightenment from it. While opposing one erroneous deviation, we must always pay attention to the fact that one deviation may be concealing another, and prevent that other one from developing. Moreover at the same time there may be variations in the main deviation with regard to certain issues. We must therefore always follow the "doctrine that everything has two aspects" and avoid the "doctrine that everything has one aspect," and look at problems with two eyes, not just one.

Since the establishment of the state, and especially since 1957, energy was devoted to opposing rightism. Apart from other reasons, absolutism in ideological methods, one-sidedness and metaphysics constituted a major reason for this.

Third, whether opposing "leftism" or rightism, it is necessary to take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the criterion and the weapon.

Only by taking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the criterion can we judge between "left" and right, and only by applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as our ideological weapon can we overcome erroneous "leftist" or rightist deviations. Hence we currently advocate study of the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, especially the study of Marxist philosophy; this is of primary importance for overcoming erroneous deviations. In addition this study must definitely be integrated with studying the line of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, because this line is a product of integrating the basic theories of Marxism with the concrete practice of our country in the new historical period, and practice has proven that it is the sole correct line. Opposing erroneous deviations is precisely aimed at upholding the line of the third plenary session and the four basic principles, and only by taking the line of the third plenary session and the four basic principles as the criterion and weapon can we eliminate interference from "left" and right and smoothly push forward all our work.

When we emphasize eliminating "leftist" ideology, we must be vigilant against applying rightism to oppose "leftism," and we will certainly not permit negation of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought under the pretext of criticizing "leftism." At the same time, we must of course also solve one by one rightist deviations that do indeed exist. In this case we must be vigilant against applying "leftism" to oppose rightism, that is, we must not take out the set of "leftist" viewpoints and methods or return to the old "leftist" track to which we are more accustomed. In the past we often did a lot of hard work and did relatively well in seeking truth from facts; just when people's enthusiasm had been stimulated and the atmosphere had livened up a bit, we again went in for simplifying things and reducing them to absolutes; silence then reigned again and ten thousand horses stood mute. We must never follow the same old disastrous road again.

In overcoming erroneous deviation, we must take the approach of staying on good terms with people and maintain the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the illness to save the patient, so as to reach the two aims of clarifying ideology and uniting the comrades. We must not organize movements, surround and attack people, force everyone to go through the ordeal or overemphasize the responsibility of the individual; still less can we point the spearhead at the masses and the ordinary cadres. Everyone is familiar with this, and there is no need to elaborate.

Let us correctly sum up the experiences of history and, under the leadership of the Central Committee, advance victoriously along the party's Marxist line laid down by the third plenary session.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES WANG MENG'S WORKS

HK081147 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 81 p 3

[Article by Liang Dongfang [4731 2639 2455] in the "Contention Among a Hundred Schools of Thought" column: "A Discussion on Wang Meng's Recent Works"]

[Text] Some recent novels by Wang Meng have become a subject of controversy. The March 1981 issue of FEITIAN [FLY SKYWARD] gave a brief introduction of different views advanced in discussions of his works.

On the problem of "successful exploration" and "a step in the wrong direction," one view holds that Wang Meng's recent works are successful explorations and are very likely to represent a new school in our literature, contributing toward the development of literature in the new era. Another view is that Wang Meng is just exploring artistic styles. His works are not so lucid and easy to understand and are misguided and disappointing.

On the problem of being "easy to understand" or "not easy to understand," one view holds that such works as "Night Eyes," "Dreams of the Sea," and so forth are obscure and hard to understand and popular with only a limited audience. Another view is that it does not matter whether it is a case of the reader looking at flowers through the mist. According to this view, we cannot judge Wang Meng's recent works by the number of readers; only by shrouding things in obscurity can a writer fire people's imaginations.

On the problem of "necessarily creating representative figures" and "not necessarily doing so," some people believe that Wang Meng's works, though not successful in creating representative figures, are not lacking in new elements. The writer's practice poses challenges to traditional literary and artistic theory. Another view is that the history of literature through all ages at home and abroad has shown that good works which last from generation to generation successfully create representative figures. For so many years, there have been many attempts to break away from the theory calling for representative figures in novels but they have finally failed, no matter how close to success.

On the problem of "reflecting the truth of the whole" and "portraying life piecemeal," one view holds that on the surface, Wang Meng's works seem to be fragmentary and incompatible with the logic of real life, leaving one with the impression of something cluttered and out of order. But on the whole, they are complete and reflective of the truth of life as a whole and also compatible with the logic of the mind. Another view is that if a writer does not make a point of basing his works on the logic of life and one-sidedly stresses the logic of the mind, he is very likely to portray life piecemeal and take up whatever strikes his fancy and even lapse into idealism and naturalism.

On the problem of "stream-of-consciousness novels," some people believe that Wang Meng is the first writer in our contemporary literature to use the technique of "stream of consciousness" and "symbolism" in writing novels. His works are for the most part inattentive to the continuity of scenes in the story. Instead, they stress the workings of the mind, people's feelings and the effects of line, color and sound. Other people think that Wang Meng's recent works not only draw on inner thoughts for spoken words, symbols for clues and other stream-of-consciousness techniques but also show no lack of realism in narration, portrayal, introduction and comment. They not only probe into the mind but also depict real life. Thus, his works actually combine both "Chinese and Western" styles.

On the problem of "literary style" and "warmth," one view holds that Wang Meng is given to portraying the dark side of life and to being sarcastic. His style is uninspiring and lacking in emotional effect. His works fall short of being credible. Another view is that behind the slow-moving style is a surge of emotion that can arouse a lofty revolutionary feeling of fighting the ugly things in life and building a beautiful life. His style is thus inspiring.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ON LIU XIU'S MERITS, DEMERITS

HK110307 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 81 p 3

["Contention Among a Hundred Schools of Thought" column article by Meng Jimao [7024 0679 5399]: "Another Analysis of Liu Xiu's Merits and Demerits"]

[Text] Liu Xiu, Emperor Guangwu Di of the Eastern Han Dynasty, was an outstanding figure who made significant contributions to Chinese history. After the liberation, appraisals of Liu Xiu in some historical books were rather unfair. In particular, historians adopted a negative attitude when evaluating his participation in peasant uprisings, the role he played in those uprisings, and his elimination of the peasant armies in the course of unification. In his article "Restore the True Face of History" (published in the school magazine of Wuhan Teachers College, Hankou branch, issue No 1 of 1981), Chen Deguang proposed another view.



The article held: It is unfair to evaluate Liu Xiu from the viewpoint that he was a noble of the Western Han Dynasty and an influential landlord in Nanyang and that he wanted to restore the reign of the Liu Dynasty, and to therefore say he was an opportunist of revolution in the peasant uprisings. We should not measure historical figures against the "theory of the unique importance of class origin." After Wang Mang had overthrown the Han Dynasty, the government was corrupt and the economy destitute. It is understandable that Liu Xiu shared the feeling of the people at that time. He hated the regime of Wang Mang and wanted to overthrow it. Liu Xiu's antagonistic feeling toward Wang Mang was advantageous to peasant uprisings. When Liu Xiu's elder brother Liu Yin instigated the uprising, he proclaimed "restoring the regime of Emperor Gaozu of the Han Dynasty," which was also the will of the people at that time. People cherished the Han Dynasty, and they had a common discontent with Wang Mang's rule. Hence, Liu Xiu's proclamation did represent to a great extent the will of the people. However, under the historical conditions at that time, Liu Xiu was unable to rid himself of orthodox feudal thinking. This was a limitation of history.

As for the role played by Liu Xiu during the peasant uprisings, in the past, most people adopted an evasive attitude, and some even belittled and distorted it. The article held: It was because Liu Xiu participated in the uprising, organized and controlled the contingents with military strategy and tactics and distributed an official denunciation to condemn the crime of Wang Mang, that he raised the "destitute bandits" of the peasant army to a new level. After Liu Xiu started the uprising in Chongling, he adopted a joint forces strategy and united the peasant armies to fight against the enemy. Thus, the power of the peasant army was strengthened. In the battle of Kunyang, the main Wang Mang force was eliminated, and finally the Wang Mang regime was overthrown. We must affirm the role played by Liu Xiu in the battles of the peasant uprisings which succeeded in overthrowing Wang Mang.

As for the question that Liu Xiu "schemed to usurp power" and "instigated splits," the article held: "On establishing the political power, there was a divergence of opinions between the peasants and the generals. However, after Liu Xuan was made emperor, Liu Xiu's elder brother Liu Yin took the overall situation into consideration and obeyed the decision, despite the fact that he was not happy about it. Liu Yin had never been on his guard against the conspiracies of Liu Xian and others. From this, we can see that Liu Yin was open and aboveboard. Nevertheless, he was finally killed. After Liu Yin was killed, Liu Xuan and others tried to kill Liu Xiu. Liu Xiu was thus forced to adopt drastic measures and declared himself Emperor in Gao and established the regime of the Eastern Han Dynasty. We should not treat the history within this period of time as evidence to illustrate how Liu Xiu betrayed the revolution. On the contrary, it was Liu Xuan and others who betrayed the interest of the peasant army, for they treated Liu Xiu as an enemy.

As for Liu Xiu's elimination of the peasant uprising in the course of unification, the article held: Generally speaking, it was for just motives that the peasants started an uprising at the end of the Western Han Dynasty to overthrow the regime of Wang Mang. However, after the regime of Wang Mang was overthrown, the peasant army gradually turned to the opposite. They indulged themselves in plundering and did not participate in production. Instead, they set up feudal separatist rule, and the motive force of the development of society was turned to obstruction. Liu Xiu was acting according to the trend of historical development and fulfilling the cause of unification. In the course of unification, it was inevitable that some peasant soldiers were killed. However the peasant army did play a role to promote social production. It is going against historical facts and historical dialectics to view Liu Xiu as the "bloody slaughterer" who "suppressed peasant uprisings" in the course of unification.



I. 11 May 81

K 15

CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JIEFANGJUN BAO CITED ON SUPPORT FOR FOUR PRINCIPLES

OW110112 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] JIEFANGJUN BAO on 11 May publishes a news report on its front page stating that a certain regiment under the Beijing PLA units has recently commended 48 cadres and fighters, including political instructor (Wang Jingyan) and platoon leader (Wang Wangu), who distinguished themselves by justly and forcefully upholding, safeguarding and publicizing the four fundamental principles. The paper also called on the masses of cadres and fighters to learn from them and to strive to become models in publicizing the four fundamental principles.

In this connection, the paper today also publishes the gists of speeches delivered by Xiao Hua, Zhang Caiqian, Li Shuiqing and other comrades at meetings of cadres and at study classes in their own respective units. Comrade Xiao Hua stressed: To better uphold the four fundamental principles, one must first distinguish right from wrong theoretically and use the dialectical viewpoint to clear up the influence of erroneous ideas. The methods of education must be flexible and various. Comrade Zhang Caiqian pointed out that education on the four fundamental principles must be conducted in close connection with the history of the Chinese revolution and the conspicuous achievements won by the party Central Committee in leading the people of the whole country to wage a painstaking struggle since the conclusion of the party's third plenary session. Comrade Li Shuiqing called for better understanding of the consistency between the guidelines adopted by the party's third plenary session and the four fundamental principles.

STATE COUNCIL, MILITARY COMMISSION ISSUE CIRCULAR

OW091020 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0742 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--The State Council and the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission on 4 April approved and circulated the investigation report made by the joint State Council-Central Military Commission investigation group on the PLA units' use of land for farm and sideline production and for military training and at the same time issued a joint circular on properly handling this problem.

The circular says: For many years now, the PLA has achieved good results in farm and sideline production, playing a positive role in solving the army's difficulties, alleviating the state's burden, supporting the socialist construction and developing and defending the frontiers. This is also of tremendous significance to maintaining and carrying forward our army's glorious tradition of plain living and hard struggle. In light of our present situation in the national economy and the existing difficulties in the army, army units should continue their farm and sideline production in a satisfactory way.

The circular calls for serious efforts to resolve the land problem in the army's farm and sideline production. Local governments concerned should continue to positively support the army's farm and sideline production and make sure that necessary land is available to the army for military training, weapons and equipment testing and necessary national defense installations. Army comrades, for their part, should use as little land as possible and take care of the interests of the peasants and herdsmen, in particular the people of minority nationalities, constantly bearing in mind the objective condition of the huge population and scarce land in our country and the special conditions in the minority nationality areas.

The circular points out: Smooth solution to the land problem between the army and the localities is vital to the betterment of the army-civilian relations and the promotion of stability and unity. Proceeding from reality and following the principle of consideration of the interests of both the military and the civilians, mutual understanding and concession and promotion of unity, leaders of local governments and army units concerned should take up the matter themselves and resolve the issue through consultation as quickly as possible.

I. 11 May 81

K 16

CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE TO DRAFT MARITIME LAW BEING SET UP

OW091230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--China is setting up a committee to draft the country's maritime law, XINHUA learned here today from academics attending a discussion on maritime law. The committee will be headed by He Chongsheng, vice-minister of transport. Ren Jianxin, vice-chairman of the China International Law Society which sponsored the Beijing meeting, said today: "The formulation of a maritime act, as part of China's legislation concerning its foreign economic relations, has become an important and urgent task for safeguarding China's rights and interests in ocean shipping and foreign trade."

Ren Jianxin, who is also director of the law department of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, said the current discussion--by 80 officials, lawyers and academics representing the legal profession, ministries, trading organizations and universities--will help the working out of the maritime law. He said the discussion covers "the principles, scope and style of the maritime law, maritime legislation, the relationships between the international conventions and domestic laws within the scope of the maritime law, and the immunity of China's state-owned vessels from liabilities."

Ren Jianxin said China's foreign economic and trade relations have developed very rapidly in recent years and there has been a big expansion of her ocean shipping undertakings. China's total import-export business came to \$36.6 billion in 1980, he said. Exports totalled some \$17.7 billion and imports were about \$18.9 billion. In 1977, the total was \$14.8 billion.

He said China's ocean and coastal shipping totals more than 13 million deadweight tons and her vessels sail to more than 400 ports around the world. Her ships can handle 50 percent of her foreign trade cargo.

The China International Law Society was formed in 1980.

FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES VISIT HUBEI, SHANDONG

OW091626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--Military attaches and deputy military attaches of foreign embassies in Beijing and their wives returned to the capital yesterday after a tour of Yichang of Hubei Province, Jinan, Zibo, Qufu and Taian of Shandong Province from May 3 to 8, at the invitation of the Chinese Defence Ministry. They visited the Gezhouba water conservancy project on Yangtze River, agricultural projects and places of historic interest and scenic beauty. During their stay in Jinan, Rao Shoukun, commander of the Jinan unit of the People's Liberation Army, feted them.

THIRD VOLUME OF HISTORY OF 1911 REVOLUTION OUT SOON

OW081222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--The third and last volume of the "History of China's 1911 Revolution," co-edited by Zhang Kaiyuan and Lin Zengping, will be published by the People's Publishing House shortly. Song Ching Ling, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, did the calligraphy for the title page of this one million-word treatise. The first and second volumes of the "History of the 1911 Revolution" were published in 1980.

The current volume tells of how the 1911 revolution began and why it failed. The period covered extends from the Wuchang uprising on October 10, 1911 to the end of the Nanjing provisional government on April 5, 1912, which was set up by Dr Sun Yat-sen during the revolution. The previous two volumes mainly record the period from the end of the 19th century to the founding of "Tung Meng Hui", or the China Revolutionary League, and the period of preparation for the revolution.

Co-editors Zhang Kaiyuan and Lin Zengping, are professors of history at the Central China and Hunan provincial teachers' colleges.

Starting from the emergence and growth of capitalism in China, the book probes in great depth the formation, growth and characteristics of the capitalism in China, and assesses the emergence of the 1911 revolution, the laws that guided the revolutionary movement and its result. Readers gain knowledge of the inevitability of the revolution as well as the roles of Dr Sun Yat-sen, Huang Xing, Zhang Taiyan and other revolutionary leaders. This "History of the 1911 Revolution" tells of the struggles waged by the Chinese people and the members of the "Tung Meng Hui," the hardships suffered by minority nationality people and contributions made by Overseas Chinese.

The editors of the book offer their own opinions on the revolution, and cite improper and wrongly quoted historical data. The third volume includes an appendix on chronology of events, a name and subject index and a bibliography.

#### SOCIETY FOR MODERNIZING CHINESE CHARACTERS MEETS

OW110446 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--The Research Society for Modernizing Chinese Characters initiated by Chinese and foreign scholars held its first annual meeting in Beijing recently. Prof Yuan Xiaoyuan [5913 2556 0954], president of the research society and an American philologist, delivered a report on the society's work in the past year. Li Geng, [2621 1649], vice president of the society, relayed a message of greetings to the society at the opening ceremony from Zhou Yang, vice president of the China Academy of Social Sciences and chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. Dr Kong Xianzhong [1313 2009 0022] of New Zealand University and vice president of the society, delivered a special academic report. Over 100 members from 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country attended the annual meeting. Among them were linguists and philologists, philosophical workers, natural science workers and researchers on Chinese letters.

During the annual meeting, illiterate commune members from the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region and preschool age children from the kindergarten of a primary school of the weaving and dyeing bureau of Dongcheng District of Beijing Municipality put on a show about learning Yuan's plan for modernizing Chinese characters. The children from the kindergarten of the Beijing Aviation Academy also put on a show on how to read using Latinized double Pinyin phonetic notations. These two different methods of learning how to read Chinese characters aroused great interest among the participants.

The Research Society for Modernizing the Chinese Characters was established with the purpose of reforming Chinese characters and rejuvenating China. Upholding the principle of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" it aimed at looking into the theory and practice of modernizing the Chinese characters. The first annual meeting, which received a total of more than 80 theses, conducted academic exchanges and discussed theories on traditional spoken and written language. Nearly 100 plans for reforming Chinese characters submitted by written language workers in various parts of the country were on display at the meeting.

#### CORRECTION TO XINHUA ITEM ON DIVERSIFYING ECONOMY

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "XINHUA Stresses Efforts To Diversify Economy," which was published on pages K 13 & K 14 of the 7 May 1981 China DAILY REPORT.

Page K13, last paragraph, from the end of line one, should read "...disasters. Some 660 million mu of farmland...."



ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

## Holds Panel Discussions

OW102054 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] On 5 and 6 May the participants in the eighth session of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress held panel discussions on the work reports dealing with nationalities' affairs, price control and urban construction. With great enthusiasm, they voiced their opinions, offered suggestions and commented on these matters.

With regard to nationalities' affairs, members (Ma Leping) and (Yang Kuning) said during the panel discussions: There are few college and high school students among the people of minority nationalities in our province. Even primary-level education of people of minority nationalities is in a relatively backward state. It is suggested that seminars for training teachers of minority nationalities be held at teachers schools in such prefectures as Fuyang and Luan. Minority nationality students with certain qualifications should be selected to attend the seminars, and after graduation they should return to work in their respective localities.

Member Li Gangtao said: We should actively train, select and use cadres of minority nationalities. The posts of key responsible persons of minority production brigades and minority neighborhoods and principals of minority middle schools should be filled by cadres of minority nationalities. Above all, the government should strengthen its leadership over nationalities' affairs.

During the discussions, many members proposed that theaters for minority nationalities be established and more restaurants and food stores for Hui people be set up in areas where people of minority nationalities live in compact communities. They said stress should be placed on assisting minority people in promoting production and developing a diversified economy so as to gradually change their backward economic condition. They also said active efforts should be made to help them develop cultural and educational work so they will improve culturally. In addition, the members said, schools for Hui people should conduct a Hui language course.

During the panel discussion on the price question, the members were unanimous in the view that the current prices of daily necessities were stable and that the people's living standards had shown improvement due to the large amount of work done by the government in controlling commodity prices. They made suggestions on how to do an even better job in this respect. Many of them said: Price checkups are absolutely necessary. We suggest this be done by both the leading organs concerned and the broad masses at the grassroots level. That is, we should also rely on and mobilize the grassroots consumers to join the work of price checkups. Through careful investigations and studies, we should be able to grasp typical cases and deal steady and accurate blows to those who have violated the law and give them due punishment.

Members (Gao Langping) and (Yang Weizao) said: Commercial departments should let the masses know the prescribed prices of various commodities in a timely manner so the masses can check the prices asked by various stores.

While discussing urban construction work, the members offered opinions and suggestions on problems encountered in the work. Members (Wei Anmin), (Tian Lei), (Duan Jinbo) and (Li Jianhua) said: In the past, we have not paid prompt attention to the overall planning for urban construction work. Some urban construction plans were not based on the opinion of the masses and were not economically feasible. This adversely affected urban construction work; in some cases, work had to be done over again, which meant a waste of time and money. In urban areas there is a scarcity of repair and other service trades to meet the people's daily needs. In particular, the problems of too few barber shops, bath houses and repair services and the inadequacy of the coal supply remain to be solved.

Members (Zhang Dihua) and (Zhu Xiheng) cited concrete examples to show that failure to give attention to the speed and quality of work of urban construction had not only brought waste to the state but caused people inconvenience in their daily lives.



In the course of discussion, many members pointed out that too much land was used in urban construction. They suggested that future urban construction be aimed mainly at transforming the old cities and constructing high buildings. It is necessary, they said, to try to avoid taking over cropland and vegetable fields for urban construction. They suggested that appropriate legislation be enacted to rule the work by law.

#### Discusses Draft Regulations

OW090268 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] This station has learned that the eighth session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress is still in session.

A report on the results of direct elections at the county level in Anhui Province was delivered by Hu Kaiming, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, at the plenary session held on the afternoon of 6 May. He also explained a "draft regulation on appointments and dismissals of government personnel" (for trial implementation) submitted by the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress. A speech on how to do a better job in work regarding children and youth was delivered by (Ying Yiquan), chairman of the Anhui Women's Federation. An explanatory report on the draft provisional regulations on some problems in family planning submitted by the Anhui Provincial People's Government was delivered by Vice Governor Wei Xinyi. Meanwhile, an explanatory report on a draft regulation (for trial implementation) governing fees charged by people's courts at all levels for economic cases was delivered by Vice President (Shi Jian) of the Anhui Provincial Higher People's Court.

Touching on the "draft regulations on appointments and dismissals of government personnel" (for trial implementation), Vice Chairman Hu Kaiming of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress said: Since the founding of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress, a certain number of personnel of the provincial People's Government, people's courts and people's procuratorial offices have been appointed and dismissed respectively. In view of the appointments and dismissals over the past year and more, we have come to realize the increasing need to make comparatively specific stipulations on the scope and procedures of appointments and dismissals by the standing committees of provincial-level people's congresses which have been stipulated by our organic law, so that a better job can be done by the standing committees of provincial-level people's congresses in exercising their duties in accordance with the organic law. Therefore, acting in accordance with the related stipulations of the organic law, and keeping close contact with some problems arising from personnel appointments and dismissals, we have discussed with various departments concerned and mapped out a "draft regulation on appointments and dismissals of government personnel" (for trial implementation).

Speaking at the meeting, Vice Governor Wei Xinyi said: A draft provisional regulation on some problems in family planning was issued by the Anhui Provincial Revolutionary Committee on 9 April 1979, that is, the 12-point decision. It has played an effective role in promoting family planning, and received warm support from the masses of cadres and people. In the course of implementing this regulation on a trial basis, different opinions have been aired by various localities. A new situation and some new problems have emerged following the release of the party Central Committee's open letter on population control and the adoption of the new marriage law. As a result, certain parts of the 12-point decision can no longer keep pace with the needs of the developing situation, and various localities have called for revision or improvements to further promote the work of family planning. Discussions on revising and improving the 12-point decision were first started in the early half of 1980 at meetings of heads of family planning offices at prefectural and municipal levels and at many small-scale mass discussion meetings in various prefectures, cities and counties throughout the province. A draft provisional regulation on some problems in family planning in Anhui Province has thus been formulated on the basis of the 12-point decision.

Touching on the draft regulations (for trial implementation) governing fees charged by people's courts at various levels for economic cases, Vice President (Shi Jian) of the provincial Higher People's Court pointed out: To enable the administration of economic work to keep pace with the needs of the developing situation, it is necessary for us to adopt legal and economic measures to help all persons concerned strengthen their concept of the legal system, uphold the dignity of law, strengthen as well as improve both operations and management, and go all out to implement all economic policies, fulfill contracts and carry out the state plans in a strict and conscientious manner. Meanwhile, in handling economic cases, efforts should be made to guarantee regular revenue for the state and further reduce state expenditures. Therefore, it is not only necessary but also possible for the people's courts at various levels to charge set fees for handling economic cases.

Women's Federation Chairman

OW092041 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] "Leadership at all levels should courageously take up the sacred task entrusted to us by history, mobilize forces in all circles, bring into play the enthusiasm of all concerned and train our children and young people into new people who have noble communist ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength and who are determined to make contributions to the people, the motherland and all mankind." These are the words of Ying Yiquan, chairman of the Anhui Provincial Women's Federation, during her speech at the plenary meeting of the eighth session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress on 6 May.

Comrade Ying Yiquan pointed out: Recently, the party Central Committee called on the whole party and all of society to pay attention to training children and young people. This is a fundamental task of immediate and far-reaching significance. We hope all of society will do more good and solid work for the healthy growth of children and youth people. Comrade Ying Yiquan made the following suggestions:

1. It is necessary to create a beneficial living environment and recreational facilities for children and young people and provide them with rich spiritual food. It is hoped that the cultural, art, scientific and technical and publishing departments and press units will actively create, publish and perform more works of literature and art that are highly educational and liked by the children.
2. It is necessary to create good conditions and provide necessities for the healthy growth of children and young people. Departments concerned and scientific research organizations should make painstaking efforts to design and produce children's clothes and toys, increase food varieties, increase output and improve quality while considering the characteristics of children and young people of different ages and strive for some obvious changes before long.
3. It is necessary to have periodic physical examinations for children and young people, do a good job in their hygiene and health care and adopt effective measures for children to get prompt medical services.
4. It is necessary to pay serious attention to preschool children's education and accelerate the restoration and development of child-care centers in urban and rural areas. It is necessary to foster a sound atmosphere throughout society to respect and be concerned about child-care workers and educators. In drawing up 5-year or 10-year urban construction plans, consideration should be given to including kindergartens, child-care centers and other child welfare facilities in plans to make it convenient for children to be sent to nearby child-care centers or schools and to solve the lunch problem for children with both parents working.
5. It is hoped that people's congresses, governments and leading comrades at all levels will supervise, examine and implement all the measures for improving work on children and young people so these measures will be institutionalized or become regular practices step by step. It is hoped that specialists and scholars in all fields will contribute their wisdom and efforts to improving children's hygiene, health care, science education and so forth.

6. It is necessary to do a good job in home education and build the home into an important position for the upbringing of the younger generation. Parents are encouraged to be good early teachers of their children and, by personal example as well as by verbal instruction, to raise their children with care and attention.

Session Ends

OW101927 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] The eighth session of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial People's Congress lasted 5 days and concluded on 9 May. The plenary meeting on the afternoon of 9 May adopted, in principle, the provisional regulations on some questions regarding family planning drawn up by the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress. Furthermore it adopted the regulations on appointment and dismissal of personnel of state organs drawn up by the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress and endorsed the regulations on court fees charged by the people's courts at various levels on economic cases drawn up by the provincial Higher People's Court. Both these regulations are for trial use. Some personnel appointments and removals were also approved at the meeting.

Gu Zhuoxin, chairman of the provincial People's Congress, presided over the plenary meeting on the afternoon of 9 May. He gave a speech on the questions of the current situation, the people's well-being, the implementation of the rural economic policies, the diversification of the economy and the improvement of the style of leadership. Present at the meeting were Vice Chairmen Li Shinong, Hu Kaiming, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Yang Chengzong, Ying Yiquan, Yang Ming, Zhang Zuoyin, Xia Deyi, Zhao Minxue and Li Guangtao. Attending the meeting as nonvoting participants were Wei Xinyi, vice governor of the provincial People's Government; (Shi Jian), vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court; (Li Changmin), deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons of the pertinent provincial departments and standing committees of the 11 newly founded county people's congresses.

#### FUJIAN HOLDS MEETING ON POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK

OW092114 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] The Fujian Provincial CCP Committee held a political and legal work meeting from 2 to 9 May in Fuzhou. The meeting emphasized the need to strengthen the party committee's leadership, mobilize the people on all fronts, organize all forces and earnestly take comprehensive measures in an effort to radically improve the public security situation. On behalf of the provincial political and legal work group, Comrade (Xin Qi) delivered a report at the meeting entitled "Under the Party Committee's Leadership, the Whole Party Should Go Into Action To Take Comprehensive Measures and Work Earnestly for a Better Social Order." The Nanping Municipal CCP Committee, the judicial section of the (Xining) District of Xiamen Municipality and the Fuzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau introduced to the meeting their experiences in conducting propaganda and education on the legal system, reforming delinquent juveniles and mobilizing the masses to improve public security. Comrade Xian Nan gave an important speech, and Comrade Jin Zhaodian gave a summing-up address.

Participants in the meeting reviewed the public security situation in the province since the provincial public security work meeting was held in December 1979. They said that in general, the public security situation in the province has been good. However, the situation has not been the same everywhere and it has not remained the same at all times. As a matter of fact, public security problems have appeared from time to time. For this reason, it is imperative to strengthen the party committee's leadership, mobilize the people on all fronts, coordinate the efforts of all departments concerned and take comprehensive measures--including economic, political, legal and ideological measures--to improve the public security situation by adhering to the principle of combining the work of pertinent departments with the work of the masses, using both stopgap and permanent methods and taking punitive as well as preventive measures.



Party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership in this regard through ideological and political work. They should be able to discern signs of problems and do meticulous and effective ideological and political work to prevent these problems. Great attention should be paid to the education of young people and especially to the work of helping and teaching delinquent juveniles to reform themselves. Families, schools, society and political, judicial and public security organs should make coordinated efforts to do this work concerning young people in a solid way. Hard blows should be dealt to those abettors who lure, induce and encourage young people to commit crimes. It is necessary to establish and perfect the system of responsibility in public security work and to put into effect measures for ensuring public security and preventing crimes. Communes and production brigades in the countryside and neighborhoods in urban areas should mobilize the masses to make a public security pledge as a way to check the unhealthy trend and deal blows at criminal activities.

The meeting pointed out: To play a better role in improving public security and social order, political, judicial and public security organs should continue to grasp public security as their central task and solve step by step the prominent public security problems in their localities in a well-planned and prepared manner. Continued efforts should be made to implement the principle of giving heavy and prompt punishment to criminals according to law. It is imperative to deal relentless blows to those law offenders who have seriously endangered public security in society by perpetrating explosion incidents; stealing guns and ammunition; committing homicide, rape and gang rape; or ganging up as smash-and-grabbers. Relentless blows should also be dealt to the serious criminal cases of smuggling, speculation and profiteering. In addition, it is imperative to cooperate with the pertinent departments in strengthening public security, eliminating gambling and banning feudal superstitious activities.

The meeting was attended by over 500 people, including secretaries of prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees in charge of political and legal work; leading comrades of public security departments, procuratorates, courts and judicial organs; responsible persons of pertinent provincial offices, PLA units and railway departments; and political and legal organizations.

#### FUJIAN COMMITTEE OF PEASANT-WORKER PARTY MEETS

OW081435 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] The Fujian provincial committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party held a meeting in Fuzhou from 5 to 8 April to exchange experiences in serving the four modernizations. Attending the meeting were more than 120 responsible persons and members of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party from units directly under the provincial authority and in Fuzhou, Xiamen, Zhangzhou, Quanzhou and Nanping Municipalities, some of whom had been elected advanced workers or given awards for their scientific achievements in 1979 and 1980.

Lu Haoran, vice chairman of the Fujian provincial committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, presided over the meeting. Li Wenren, chairman of the Fujian provincial committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, delivered the opening speech at the meeting.

Making reports on their experiences in serving the four modernizations were 38 party members, advanced workers and activists in promoting scientific activities who had made outstanding achievements in work.

In recent years, many members of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party who are old but still vigorous have enthusiastically and positively made contributions to the new Long March.



Among those who made reports on their experiences at the meeting were (Yu Sishu), deputy director of the provincial institute for the prevention and cure of epidemic diseases; (Shu Bihong), associate doctor in charge of the tumor clinic of the provincial hospital; (Gao Ciyan), doctor in charge of the infectious disease clinic of the Xiamen Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine; (Sun Qibing), deputy director of the Fuzhou Tuberculosis Hospital; and (Wang Deyao) and (Jin Dexiang), professors at the Xiamen University biology department. Some of them have studied assiduously and contributed to the development of Western and traditional Chinese medicine and the combination of Western and traditional Chinese medicine; some have done a good job in teaching and made marked achievements in training young doctors; some have worked hard to promote family planning and improve women's and children's health; some have made efforts to prevent and cure diseases and promote the reform of hospital management and some have worked selflessly to improve the quality of teaching and promote the prospering of industrial arts in the province.

#### FUJIAN COMMEMORATES ZHOU'S POSTAL WORK INSCRIPTION

OW090418 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpts] Fuzhou, 8 May (XINHUA)--The Fujian provincial committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee held a discussion meeting on 7 May to commemorate the 41st anniversary of Comrade Zhou Enlai's inscription "Delivering Mail 10,000 Li Away, Connecting the Lifeblood of the Country" [chuan you wan li, guo mai suo xi 0278 6755 5502 6849, 0948 5181 2076 4941]. The meeting called on the authorities in Taiwan to take the people's wishes into consideration and make contributions to the realization of postal service between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait.

The words were written by Comrade Zhou Enlai for Mr Lin Zhuwu, chief inspector of No 3 military postal inspection section of the Chinese General Postal Administration under the Kuomintang on 9 May 1940.

Mr Lin Zhuwu's son Lin Xiaoxing and daughter Lin Zhencui were invited to attend the discussion meeting. At the discussion meeting the participants talked about the past and discussed the important meaning of Comrade Zhou Enlai's inscription. They appealed for the early realization of postal service between Taiwan and the mainland of the motherland.

#### SHANGHAI GARRISON PUBLICIZES LEGAL SYSTEM

OW082117 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] The traveling report activity for publicizing the legal system organized by the political department of the Shanghai Garrison District ended today. During the past months, more than 70 lectures were given, and 90 percent of the commanders and fighters attended the lectures, which were indeed educational for them.

The activity received active support from the military procuratorate and the military court of the garrison district. Leaders of these departments personally wrote the lectures and led report groups to various PLA organizations, companies, warehouses, farms and hospitals to lecture before the cadres and fighters on such questions as the state law and military discipline; law violations and offenses; and the requirement for revolutionary army men to conscientiously observe discipline, abide by law and oppose any act that constitutes an offense against the law. Through such an education, the broad masses of commanders and fighters enhanced their understanding of the legal system.

GUANGDONG HOLDS MEETING ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK090617 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government proposed at the provincial planned parenthood work conference which concluded on 7 May: The planned parenthood policies must be kept stable, leadership must be firm, and leading cadres at all levels should provide more encouragement for planned parenthood work and refrain from censuring it. The conference was jointly convened by the provincial CCP Committee and People's Government. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Governor Liu Tianfu made a speech. Vice Governor Ye Xuanping presided.

The conference first analyzed the current situation in the province's planned parenthood work. From January to March this year, the number of births was 37 per 1,000 less than in the same period last year, while the birth rate of children additional to the first child declined by 3 percent. However, the development has been uneven in the province. At present the birth rate of children additional to the first child exceeds 30 percent in 40 counties, while in 54 counties and municipalities the number of births rose somewhat from the same period last year. If we fail to pay attention to this situation, and the province fails to work in concert from top to bottom to grasp the matter, there could be a relatively great rise in the number of births in the province this year.

At present there are the following three main factors hampering the promotion of planned parenthood work in the province:

1. Conditions have changed since the rural areas instituted the production responsibility systems. Some cadres stress that there are many difficulties and fail to see the favorable conditions; ideologically they waver and lack sufficient confidence.
2. Certain cadres and masses erroneously hold that universally advocating that each couple should have only one child is the result of leftist influence, and dare not implement it with firmness.
3. Work patterns and methods are unable to keep abreast of the new situation.

In view of the current problems, the conference demanded that the province unswervingly implement the strategic principle put forward by the third plenary session, "production must rise and population growth must fall;" establish post responsibility systems; ensure stability in policies and firmness in leadership; and make a thorough assessment of planned parenthood work in the province.

Universally advocating that each couple should have only one child is a specific measure adopted to solve the problem of blind population growth caused by leftist influence. It is a major affair that conforms to our national condition and the vital interests of the people. We cannot say it is the result of leftist influence; on the contrary, it means unswervingly implementing the instructions of the Central Committee and State Council.

The conference stressed that in planned parenthood work it is necessary to persistently carry out ideological mobilization, propaganda and education. It is necessary to put ideological education in the first place and back it up with the necessary economic measures. We must avoid substituting administrative measures for painstaking and meticulous ideological and political work.

In places which have instituted production responsibility systems, the masses have formulated a number of specific measures, also called mass pacts, for implementing the provincial planned parenthood regulations in light of local conditions. This is necessary. It is a necessary supplement to certain regulations of the central authorities and the provincial CCP Committee. The party and government organs at all levels, the various departments and the cadres at all levels must enthusiastically support this measure and should not arbitrarily negate it; still less should they arbitrarily stigmatize it as an "indigenous policy." If there are imperfections in this measure, it is necessary to provide guidance and ensure constant improvement.

The conference demanded that the province check on the implementation of this year's population plan and formulate next year's plan during May and June. It is necessary to seriously grasp the work of ensuring that couples have only one child, strictly control the birth of a second child and resolutely ban the birth of a third. Couples without any parenthood plans who have not taken contraceptive measures must be mobilized to do so, so as to reach the aim of controlling population growth and strive to fulfill the population target assigned to the province by the Central Committee and State Council.

#### CONCERN EXPRESSED IN HENAN OVER DROUGHT SITUATION

##### Government Circular

HK090204 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 81

[Summary] On 7 May, the Henan Provincial People's Government issued an urgent circular on antidrought work and protection of wheat and spring sowing. The circular says: "Over the past few days, our province's temperatures have risen quickly. Together with northwesterly winds for the past few consecutive days, the soil moisture content has continued to drop. The soil moisture content of some 80 counties and municipalities is only 5 percent while the overall soil moisture content is about 10 percent. According to the forecasts of meteorological departments, the amount of rainfall in May is expected to be very little; hot, dry wind is expected to hit the province on three occasions; and the drought situation is expected to continue to worsen. This will greatly threaten the wheat crop and the normal growth of late fall crops."

With a view to overcoming drought, ensuring a bumper harvest of summer grain, cultivating late fall crops well and in a timely manner and winning a bumper agricultural harvest for the whole year, the circular of the provincial People's Government demands: 1) That ideological understanding be heightened and the masses be fully mobilized to quickly whip up an upsurge in combating drought and protecting wheat and spring sowing; 2) that the province take such measures as are suitable to local conditions to ensure victorious completion of work of combating drought and protecting wheat and spring sowing; 3) that all departments and trades vigorously support antidrought work; and 4) that leadership over antidrought work be strengthened.

##### Liu Jie Addresses Meeting

HK100743 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] According to HENAN RIBAO, the provincial CCP Committee held an urgent conference on the afternoon of 8 May to study and discuss current antidrought work. Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Liu Jie presided at the meeting. Taking part were responsible comrades of all provincial committees, departments and bureaus concerned.

Temperatures have been rising in Henan since last April, and there have also been high winds on several occasions. As a result the drought caused by prolonged lack of precipitation has become more and more serious. The wheat has turned yellow and fallen down in some severely drought-stricken areas, while over 10 million mu of major autumn crops cannot be planted. Seedling failure is extremely serious among those crops that have been planted. This year's harvest will be seriously affected unless urgent measures are taken.

The provincial CCP Committee is extremely concerned at this situation. Comrade Liu Jie summoned responsible persons of all provincial committees, departments and bureaus concerned to the meeting to specifically study and arrange antidrought work. The conference studied each problem that needs to be solved in fighting drought, and decided to set up a provincial antidrought command, with provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Acting Governor Dai Suli as leader and Comrades Cui Guanghua, (Wang Shijun), (Sun Yusun), (Liu Yingxiang), (Sun Qinghuai), (Han Zhixiang) and (Zhang Jianfeng) as deputy leaders. The command has an administrative office under it. This office started work the same evening.



The meeting also formulated ways to solve problems of expenditures, water, fuel and power consumption for fighting drought, and also decided to send work groups to help launch the struggle against drought. The meeting demanded that prefectures suffering drought should also set up antidrought command organizations.

The Huang He Commission and the provincial water conservancy departments pledged at the meeting to strengthen management of water channels bringing irrigation water from the Huang He and various reservoirs and also of well channels, and expand the area under irrigation as much as possible. The provincial electric power departments pledged to strengthen control work and do everything possible to meet the needs of fighting drought. The provincial commercial, supply and marketing and petroleum departments pledged to ensure supplies of oil, diesel fuel and gasoline for fighting drought. The provincial finance departments pledged to supervise and urge the prefectural and county finance departments to distribute the antidrought funds already allocated as rapidly as possible to communes and brigades suffering difficulties from severe drought, and to actively support the masses in promoting the struggle against drought.

In conclusion Comrade Liu Jie demanded that the people of the whole province urgently mobilize and go all out to fight drought, ensure the wheat harvest and spring sowing, and win a bumper harvest over the whole year.

#### LIU JIE ATTENDS HENAN MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE

HK090636 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpts] The Henan Provincial CCP Committee, People's Government and military district recently held a provincial militia work conference in Zhengzhou. Proceeding from the modernization drive and preparedness against war, the conference summed up the historical experiences of militia building in the province and studied and arranged militia work for this year and next. Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Liu Jie, and provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Acting Governor Dai Suli attended and spoke at the conference. Provincial military district Political Commissar Hu Shangli delivered a summation.

The conference held: The situation of militia work in Henan has been good since the gang of four were smashed. The militia have played a very great role in promoting industrial and agricultural production, consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship, maintaining social order and developing the political situation of stability and unity.

However, we must realize that a number of problems also exist in militia building. In particular, the militia organization is not yet very well suited to the modernization drive and future opposition to a war of aggression. We must solve this problem in a truth-seeking way in accordance with the principles of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and in light of the actual conditions in the province.

Located on the central plain, Henan's geographical position is very important. We must do a thoroughly good job in militia work. At present we are in a new period of historical development. Militia building must be subordinate to the state's economic construction and conform to the state's current needs and possibilities. We must run the militia according to the national condition and the requirements of preparedness against war, make the militia organization more rational with the focal points emphasized, and make militia education and training more thorough and effective.

Strengthening militia building is the business of the whole party, and we should not just rely on the armed forces departments to carry it out. Party committees and government at all levels must take charge of it. Party committees at all levels must put militia work on their regular agenda and assign a secretary to be specifically responsible for it. People's armed forces departments at all levels must regard militia work as their main task.

It is necessary to conduct regular education for the cadres, ex-servicemen, militia and the masses in upholding the four basic principles, in the ideology of people's war, and in loving and defending the motherland, strengthen people's concept of national defense, and ensure that everyone is concerned for and supports militia work.

#### HENAN COUNTY READJUSTS BASIC-LEVEL LEADERSHIP

HK110232 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 81

[Excerpt] to suit the new situation of universal establishment of production responsibility systems throughout the rural areas, since last August Dancheng County has followed the "better and fewer" principle and adopted the method of combining organizational assessment with democratic election to readjust the brigade and production team leadership groups in batches. As a result the number of brigade cadres in the county has been reduced by 40.7 percent, from 5,070 to 3,003; and the production team cadres have been reduced by 49.1 percent, from 27,770 to 15,026. There has been a result of this streamlining.

For a long time there were excessive numbers of brigade and production team cadres in this county. Some brigades had as many as 30 brigade and 80 production team cadres. This excessive number of cadres resulted in overstaffing and low work efficiency. The masses had to bear a heavy burden due to the large overall amounts of grain and wages. Some cadres were old and ill and unable to work, while the activism of cadres could not be brought into play. This affected work.

In view of these problems, the county CCP Committee held that only by appropriately readjusting the brigade and production team leadership could leadership be further strengthened, and could the responsibility systems be consolidated and perfected, cadre-masses relations improved, and all rural work promoted. Beginning in summer 1980, peasant representatives democratically elected new brigade and production team leadership groups by secret ballot. The readjusted groups are keen-witted and capable, and work efficiency has improved.

#### HUNAN RIBAO ARTICLE ON LEARNING FROM DAZHAI

OW082155 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpts] HUNAN RIBAO publishes at the top of its front page today a commentator's article entitled "Take a Dialectical Materialist Attitude Toward Advanced Examples." The article states: At present, in liquidating the "leftists" influence and summing up experiences and drawing lessons regarding agricultural development, many prefectures and counties have come across a common question. This question is how to take a dialectical materialist attitude in dealing with the advanced examples in the movement to learn from Dazhai.

The article goes on to say: In the movement to learn from Dazhai in agriculture, the vast numbers of cadres and masses in our province studied the basic experiences of Dazhai as summed up by Comrade Zhou Enlai. Carrying forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they engaged in agricultural capital construction to change the conditions for production and quicken the pace of agricultural development. They achieved remarkable results in this regard. Among the advanced units and individuals that emerged from various localities in learning from Dazhai, the vast majority were noted for their achievements in and contributions to production, construction and scientific farming. However, because Dazhai was a typical example in carrying out the "leftist" line during the Great Cultural Revolution, these advanced units and individuals were subject, in varying degrees, to the influence of "leftist" thinking. Thus, they had problems of one kind or another. Conscientiously studying these problems and assimilating experiences and drawing lessons from them is necessary and beneficial to the party committees at various levels as well as to the advanced units and individuals.

The article adds: In the great march toward the four modernizations, advanced examples are emerging one after another. In publicizing and introducing these advanced examples, we must seek truth from facts. When popularizing advanced experiences, we must analyze them so as to distinguish between what is of a general nature and what belongs to measures under specific circumstances. We must popularize advanced experiences and give guidance according to different times and locations. In this connection, we must rely on the masses to determine what is the most suitable experience to be applied. In this way, we will achieve even better results in all our undertakings.

HUNAN RIBAO also carries a report stating that the Anren County CCP Committee made serious criticisms and self-criticisms to sum up earlier experiences and lessons in cultivating advanced examples. This not only eliminated the influence of the "leftists" thinking which had existed in the county CCP Committee during the movement to learn from Dazhai but avoided dampening the initiative of the advanced units and the broad masses. In the movement to learn from Dazhai in agriculture after the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, a number of advanced units and individuals emerged in this county. They made rather conspicuous achievements in production and construction; however, because of the influence of the "leftist" thinking, they also had some ugly and erroneous deeds. [Passage indistinct] In the opinion of the county CCP Committee, those at the high level should be held responsible for the "leftist" things in these advanced units: That is, the county CCP Committee itself should undertake the responsibility for the mistakes of the grassroots units. The county CCP Committee deemed it necessary to eliminate the "leftist" influence in all seriousness while not dampening the initiative of the cadres and masses at the grassroots level. In a sincere manner it studied the problems regarding the guiding ideology and method for cultivating the advanced examples. After seriously eliminating the influence of the "leftist" guiding ideology, leading members of the county CCP Committee went to the advanced units to make self-criticisms in order to rid themselves of the "leftist" influence. Their action set a good example for both cadres and masses and further strengthened the ties between cadres and masses. In so doing, the county CCP Committee members not only enhanced their own understanding of the danger of the "leftist" thinking but educated the cadres and masses at the grassroots level. As a result, both the cadres and masses raised their awareness of implementing the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

#### HUNAN RADIO COMMENTARY ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

OW082327 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 81

[Station commentary: "Conscientiously Strengthen Leadership and Perfect the Systems of Responsibility in Production"]

[Excerpts] The vast majority of production teams in the rural areas of our province have now established systems of responsibility in production. The task before leaders at the various levels in rural areas is to go to the grassroots level to conduct investigation and study, sum up experience, conscientiously strengthen leadership and help the production teams to solve the new problems encountered in setting up and improving the systems of responsibility in production. The objective is to perfect and stabilize the systems of responsibility which are liked by the peasants.

In strengthening leadership over the systems of responsibility in production, it is most important to make the broad masses fully aware of the rural policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and, in particular, the documents issued by the central authorities on strengthening and perfecting the systems of responsibility in agricultural productions so that the masses will be able to fully understand these policies and act accordingly.



Thus far, the vast majority of rural communes and production brigades have done fairly well in solving the problems connected with the establishment of systems of responsibility according to party policies. However, in a few localities, because party policies have not been well publicized and carried out, carrying out the systems of responsibility is misinterpreted as a change in the ownership system, and fixing production quotas on the basis of laborers is seen as dividing the land for individual farming. Some production teams have divided collective property such as fields, mountains, draft animals, farm implements, warehouses, and drying grounds equally among various work groups and have thus done away with the unified operations based on production teams. The work groups assign farm work to households according to the numbers of persons in the households regardless of the nature of the work. Consequently, many households with a weak labor force and [words indistinct] cannot fulfill the production quotas. In no way should we allow this practice to go unchecked. What we should do is to carry out meticulous ideological and political work and use the party policies to educate and lead them to uphold the socialist orientation and to consolidate and develop the collective economy.

In strengthening leadership over the systems of responsibility, we must solve the problem regarding cadres' understanding of the systems. Because of a lack of understanding of the party's current policies, some comrades mistakenly regard certain problems arising in the course of implementing the party policies as problems with the policies themselves. They even take a negative attitude and refuse to do anything so as to boycott these policies or, without carefully looking into the situation, arbitrarily "rectify the deviation" and do away with the systems of responsibility which are liked by the masses, such as fixing production quotas on the basis of laborers. This is a big mistake.

Some comrades think that with the establishment of various systems of responsibility, commune members have shown great enthusiasm about work, and cadres have not had much work to do. This is not correct. After the systems of responsibility have been instituted, cadres' tasks have not been lightened, but rather they are required to meet higher demands.

To perfect and stabilize the systems of responsibility, we have to devote active efforts to ideological and political work, make good plans for production work in all fields, properly arrange the cropping plans in various localities, coordinate the work in various fields, solve the contradictions among them and do a good job in managing the means of production, property, materials and productive undertakings of the collectives. It is necessary to check from time to time the work done by those who have been assigned work quotas. Proper arrangements should also be made for the work in preparation for natural disasters and the work of necessary agricultural capital construction.

It is hoped that the vast number of cadres in rural areas will earnestly study the policies, management methods and science so as to meet the needs under the new situation and to develop agriculture along the socialist line.

#### HAINAN MEETING DISCUSSES CULTURAL PROBLEMS

HK110206 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 10 May 81

[Excerpts] The Hainan regional cultural bureau recently held a forum of directors of municipal and county cultural bureau directors in the Han area of Hainan. The forum stressed: It is necessary to continue to eliminate the pernicious influence of leftism on the literature and art front and implement in depth the principle of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend. At the same time it is necessary to avoid trends of negating the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, party leadership, and socialism under the pretext of criticizing leftism, and ensure that literature and art work develop in a healthy way.

The meeting held: The pernicious influence of leftist ideology remains very deep on the question of how to evaluate and analyze the region's cultural work and certain problems in cultural circles in a truth-seeking way. Many leading comrades continue to regard leftism as correct. They are unhappy about the lively situation of a hundred flowers blooming and a hundred schools of thought contending. On the question of ideology and methods in writing, many comrades have not yet completely shaken off the bindings of leftist ideology. Only by clearing away these leftist ideological influences can our cultural work develop relatively rapidly.

The meeting also held: While eliminating the influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, we must also avoid unhealthy trends of negating the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, party leadership over literature and art, and the socialist orientation of literature and art under the pretext of criticizing leftism.

The writing of Hainan opera, especially modern opera, is a weak link in current literature and art work in Hainan. We must encourage writers and editors to actively study theory of literature and art and plunge into life, so that they will be able to correctly understand and reflect our new era and illustrate the new socialist men and the pioneers in the modernization drive.

#### BRIEFS

GUANGXI HYDRO POWER STATION--Nanning, 2 May (XINHUA)--The 60,000 kw etan [1921 3492] hydro-electric power station, the first power station to exploit the water resources of the Hongshui He [4767 3055 3109], has been put into operation following a 72-hour test run from 25 to 28 April. The power station is located in Xincheng County at the lower middle reaches of the river. It can continue normal operation during the dry season. A key switch station has also been completed to link up the power station with the power grid in Guangxi and transmit its electricity to the minority areas in Xincheng, Jinchai and other localities. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0035 GMT 2 May 81 OW]

GUANGXI ROAD BRIDGE--Nanjing, 1 May (XINHUA)--After more than 3 years' intensified construction, the Xijiang bridge in Gui County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, opened to traffic on 1 May. With a total length of 786.3 meters and a width of 18 meters, the bridge is the longest one in Guangxi. After completion of the bridge, heavy north-south traffic in Gui County has markedly improved. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1259 GMT 1 May 81 OW]

HENAN COAL--According to statistics, in the first quarter of 1981, coal output throughout Henan overfulfilled the plans by 1.45 percent, while tunneling in key coal mines also overfulfilled the plans by 9.29 percent. In organizing coal production, various bureaus and mines have regarded production safety as the key point and gradually improved the conditions for production. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 81 HK]

HENAN INDUSTRY--This year, increases of the light and textile industrial production are higher than the heavy industry in Henan. The proportions between light and heavy industries are more in line with one another. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, in the first quarter of this year, light and textile industries increased by 6.7 percent, while heavy industry decreased by 8.5 percent. The proportions of the output value of light and textile industries in the entire industry increased from last year's 50.6 percent to 54.4 percent, while the heavy industry decreased from last year's 49.4 percent to this year's 45.6 percent. At the same time, the speed of nonproductive investments was faster than productive investments. During the same period, nonproductive investments increased by 3.3 percent over the corresponding period of last year, while productive investments decreased by 24 percent. Various kinds of economic alliances have also been set up. The standard of living of the people both in the cities and countryside has also gradually improved. In the first quarter, savings in the cities and towns increased by 9.9 percent over that of the first part of this year, while savings in the countryside increased by 300 percent. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 81 HK]

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN MEETS CHILD-CARE CADRES

SK080958 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 May, leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Li Jianbai and Chen Yuanzhi, conversed with the cadres in charge of women's and children's work who are participating in the provincial children health protection and education work conference held in Harbin Municipality. Leaders at all levels were urged to conscientiously foster, train and educate the children.

Having heard reports by responsible persons of women's federations in Suihua and Hejiang Prefectures and in Harbin and Jixi Municipalities, a leading comrade of the provincial CCP committee said: Children and juveniles account for one-third of the province's population. Therefore, we should pay attention to their health conditions and education. Children's health protection and education not only affect tens of thousands of families and hundreds and millions of parents but also affects the welfare of the successors who will carry on the communist cause.

It takes 10 years to grow trees, but 100 years to rear people. Our future depends mainly on children. Therefore, importance should be attached to children's work. If we achieve success in the work, our country will be full of promise. Cadres in charge of women's and children's work must shoulder this glorious duty and live up to the expectations of the party and the people. Women's federations at all levels should conscientiously map out plans for new situations and work for the benefit of children. Party and government leaders at all levels should pay attention to children's health protection and education work and strengthen women's federations with intelligent, capable and experienced persons.

It is necessary to show concern over and support for the next generation. To educate and protect the health of children is an important task for party committees and people's governments at all levels and not merely a family matter. All mass organizations and departments concerned should take care of this work. All enterprises and establishments should regard it as an important part of their practical work. Children's health protection and education work should be started by women's federations. Other departments, however, should cooperate and share in the work so that it can be conscientiously developed under proper inspection and administration. Because we are behind in the work in this area we will be faced with many problems. Therefore, cadres in charge of this work should be enthusiastic and cooperative and launch many competitions to successfully foster the next generation.

Attending the forum were some comrades participating in the third enlarged executive committee meeting of the fifth provincial women's federation and responsible comrades of various departments concerned.

## Meeting Concludes

SK100316 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 81

[Excerpts] After a 6-day session, the third enlarged meeting of the executive committee of the fifth provincial women's federation, which was held in Harbin Municipality to discuss children's health protection and education work, concluded today.

In light of the directive issued by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee on adopting children's health protection and education work as a major task for women's federations at all levels and the 1981 children work target set forth by the national women's federation, the meeting urged women's federations and organizations at all levels throughout the province to grasp well the following three tasks:

1. It is necessary to conduct extensive and penetrating propaganda work among party members and various circles in society to enhance understanding of the work among cadres and the masses and to arouse all households and schools to pay attention to children's growth.



2. It is necessary to actively do a good job in family education to support schools and communities in society in successfully conducting outside school education among children.
3. It is necessary to actively establish or improve various child-care facilities and support departments concerned to do a good job in developing kindergartens and nurseries.

During the meeting, leading comrades of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Li Jianbai and Chen Yuanzhi, received a number of participating cadres from the provincial women's federation and workers engaged in children's health protection and education work and held a forum with them.

#### HEILONGJIANG GOVERNOR: MEASURES TO ENLIVEN MARKETS

SK081005 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] At the recent Heilongjiang provincial industry-commerce administrative bureau directors meeting, Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and provincial governor, said: The fundamental task of the industry-commerce administrative departments is to enliven and manage the market well, especially the urban and rural trade fairs. Comrade Chen Lei stressed: To further enliven and manage the markets well, we must do a good job in the following aspects:

1. We must do a better job in managing urban and rural trade fairs; implement all relevant economic policies well and open more markets according to local conditions and increase service facilities to give convenience to the masses in purchasing and marketing and to enliven urban and rural trade fairs.
2. Actively and properly develop collectively owned and individual industrial and commercial enterprises. This is not only an important measure to enliven the economy but also an important way to provide jobs for the unemployed youths. Leaders at all levels must correct their understanding and properly treat the collectively owned and individual industrial and commercial enterprises politically and support them economically so as to enable them to play their due role in enlivening markets.
3. Manage socialist markets well and crack down on speculative and profiteering activities. This is one of the important tasks of all industry-commerce administrative departments and an important guarantee for enlivening and managing the markets well.
4. Strengthen leadership and do a good job in conducting investigations and studies. Under the present circumstances of the coexistence of various economic sectors and goods circulation channels and diverse forms of management, we will encounter many new situations and problems which require us to strengthen leadership, conduct investigations and studies and seek new methods to enliven and manage the economy in the new situation. We must formulate new economic laws and regulations and provisional managerial methods so that we can have laws to follow and regulations to abide by to promote the unfolding of the industry-commerce administrative work and realistically enliven and manage the markets well.

#### HEILONGJIANG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT

SK091305 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpts] This afternoon the provincial People's Government held a telephone conference to urge all industrial and transport enterprises across the province to implement the guidelines of the national conference on industry and transport held in Shanghai; to immediately launch a campaign to increase production and practice economy and strive to achieve balance in revenue and expenditure and, with the revolutionary spirit of working hard to develop China, exert all-out efforts in May and June to promote production.

Since the beginning of this year, progress has been made on our industrial front. Particularly, light industry has developed fairly fast. Our industrial production, however, still lags behind our expectation. For this reason, the provincial CCP Committee and government called on the masses of workers and staff members of industrial and transport enterprises to take immediate action, work energetically in May and June, follow Shanghai's example to create an upsurge in the campaign to increase production and practice economy and strive to achieve balance in revenue and expenditure, try all means to promote production and strive to make our semiannual production better than that of 1980 and markedly increase our economic results.

The conference urged: Industrial and transport enterprises should focus on daily consumer goods to arrange for their production. At present, they should concentrate their efforts in producing dozens of popular consumer goods such as white sugar, candies, cigarettes, quality beverages and wines, dairy products, wool, linen, silk and cotton fabrics, bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches, household electric appliances and building materials.

First, we should produce new products. We should enact responsibility systems from top to low levels to ensure that targets of work materials, funds and technical skills in producing consumer goods are assigned to work teams and individuals and everything from planning to production is under control.

Second, industrial readjustment and reorganization, merging and cooperation of enterprises and potential tapping and technical innovations of enterprises should be carried out in and around major cities and centered on key products.

Third, we should continue implementing the principle of six priorities to support the production of consumer goods as we did the liberation war.

Fourth, we should vigorously promote collective industrial enterprises, follow all policies concerning such enterprises and treat them equally as we do state enterprises.

In our efforts to increase revenue and cut expenditure, we should pay great attention to economic results. Finished products or raw materials which have been kept in stock for more than a year should be disposed of. We should implement the overall economic accounting system and reduce by 20 percent the flexible management funds. We should inspire the masses to pay attention to finance and urge every worker at industrial and transport enterprises to save 100 yuan a year for the state. We should reduce production costs and increase the profit in every 100 yuan of output value to a new standard. The system of setting a maximum loss limit for enterprises running at a loss will be continued. The state will not subsidize them should their losses exceed the set limit. However, if their losses are lower than the set limit, they may keep the remaining part of the subsidies. In small enterprises the system of responsibility for their own profits and losses and the system of paying taxes instead of turning over all their profits should be gradually popularized.

With regard to energy, industrial and transport enterprises should pay attention to exploitation and conservation with emphasis placed on the latter. They should vigorously develop energy and manage energy as we manage our food grain. We should also inspire the entire society to conserve energy.

#### HARBIN TEACHERS COLLEGE CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

SK091251 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] At a rally celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of Harbin Teachers College, Comrade Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and provincial governor, said that the provincial CCP Committee and government were determined to run the college well.

The rally was held this morning and was attended by Chen Lei, Wang Yilun, Li Rui, Wang Jinling, Wang Huacheng and other provincial and the Harbin municipal party and government leaders. The rally presented badges and awards to 202 teachers and cadres with more than 30 years of education work experience.

Governor Chen Lei spoke at the rally. He said that training teachers is the foundation of education and teachers training schools are the base areas in which to foster qualified teachers. He voiced his hope that first, Harbin Teachers College will further play its role as a base to train qualified teachers and as a center of the province's study in education science and in the training of teachers of higher education, and contribute to the province's educational development. While making itself a good school, Harbin Teachers College should also adopt various measures to help improve the teaching skills and knowledge of middle and primary schoolteachers.

Second, the basic task for Harbin Teachers College is to train qualified teachers for middle schools. It should strive to foster teachers who are erudite, know the education law and have high morality and noble spirit. It should conscientiously implement the party's eight-character policy and education policy and focus on teaching to improve the standards in education and teaching.

Third, Harbin Teachers College should strengthen party leadership, uphold the four basic principles and successfully conduct ideological and political work. It should proceed from the need for training qualified teachers to instill in students the idea of warmly loving the party, the motherland and socialism. All teachers training schools should act as examples in establishing the socialist spiritual civilization and fostering socialist morality and take the lead in responding to the campaign of five stresses and four beauties.

#### HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YINCHEN AT LEATHER EXHIBITION

SK100440 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 81

[Excerpts] The first Heilongjiang provincial leather commodities fair opened in Harbin Municipality 1 May. Over the past 7 days, revenue from the fair sales was over 50,000 yuan. Hogskin leather products, which are being displayed at this sales exhibition, are no longer ugly, rough and dirty. These new products have paved a new path in developing hogskin products in our province. The 152 products which are divided into 5 major categories at the fair are brand new and have been manufactured in recent years. They include newstyle handbags, briefcases, jackets, gloves, trunks and belts, as well as more than 100 types of men's and women's leather shoes. The situation prevailing at the fair demonstrates that the leather products of our province are widely welcomed by the masses.

During the fair, leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Government, including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei and Hou Jie, visited the exhibition site and adopted concrete proposals on ways to develop the leather industry in our province, particularly hogskin products.

The leather commodities fair held in Harbin Municipality will close at the end of May.

#### LIAONING RIBAO CALLS FOR PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS

SK081033 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 May 81

[Report on LIAONING RIBAO 8 May editorial: "Strive To Promote Industrial Production"]

[Text] The editorial states: In the past 4 months since we began implementing the guidelines of the central work conference, the situation in our province's industrial production, in general, has been good and we have achieved encouraging results in industrial production in the course of readjustment. To promote industrial production while continuing our efforts in readjustment in the remaining months of this year is a top priority task.

The editorial points out: In promoting industrial production, first of all, we should have a correct understanding of production speed and targets. We do not need unrealistic high speed and high targets which defy economic results. What we need are the speed and targets which are based on our reality and are attainable through our efforts. Second, we should handle well the relationship between readjustment and reform.



We should consolidate our achievements in our past reforms and continue, in a well-guided and systematic manner, our current reforms which are conducive to readjustment, especially those conducive to increasing production and income. We should further promote production through reforms. Third, we should handle well the relationship between the centralization of the macroeconomy and the continued enlivening of the microeconomy. Over the past 2 years, we have implemented four breakthroughs, two adjustments and one adaptation. In machinery industry, we have arranged our production and marketed our products in a down-to-earth manner. This has played a great part in activating our economy and should be continued and developed.

The editorial states: In promoting industrial production, the key lies in the production of consumer goods for daily use. In our campaign to learn from and catch up with Shanghai, we should learn from its experiences to improve our management and achieve better economic results so that we can make a new step in our consumer goods production. Light industrial and textile departments should strive to produce more consumer goods. Moreover, heavy industrial departments, including military industrial departments, should also arrange for their production based on [words indistinct]. Heavy industrial enterprises should also produce more consumer goods to satisfy market demands if their conditions permit this.

#### LIAONING'S GUO FENG VISITS RESTAURANT RUN BY YOUTHS

SK110317 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 81

[Excerpts] On the morning of 10 May Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, went to the Huanggu district of Shenyang Municipality to visit a restaurant run by three jobless female youths who have won popular support for their good cakes and bean milk. In praising their business, Comrade Guo Feng stated: It is necessary to be self-reliant in doing everything. Under no circumstance should we depend completely on the state. In this way, your business achievements not only have made contributions to the state but also have won you profits.

In thanking the leader for his visit, the three female youths, (Li Qing), (Zheng Ruiping) and (Zhang Shuxue), said that whatever they do is in service to the people. They said our younger generation should worry about the state, plagued by many difficulties.

Accompanying Comrade Guo Feng on his visit, which began at 0930, were leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, including Chen Puru and Li Tao and Comrade (Wang Tongcai), responsible person of the Huanggu district CCP Committee.

While briefing leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee on their achievements, (Li Qing) said the restaurant might sell some 100 jin of cakes and serve 300 to 400 customers a day. Their per capita monthly income varies between 70 and 150 yuan. These three female youths come from poor families. They now own a television, a wristwatch and a bicycle. Their business has made things convenient for the masses, enlivened markets and eased the state's burdens.

#### LIAONING OFFICIAL CALLS FOR CORRECT USE OF CRITICISM

SK101348 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] According to Shenyang RIBAO, in his summing-up speech made at the third plenary session of the Discipline Inspection Commission under the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee, Xiao Zuohan, secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee and first secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee, said: In party life, criticism and self-criticism should be encouraged and criticism and self-criticism published in newspapers and periodicals should be correctly treated. He pointed out: To carry out criticism and self-criticism is a constant principle of our party. Some comrades, however, are not inured to being criticized by name in newspapers and periodicals. They hold that to publish the party's shortcomings in newspapers will bring shame on the party itself and to criticize someone by name in newspapers means to strike him down. This is wrong. To publish criticism and self-criticism in newspapers can reveal our shortcomings in work and correct our mistakes. How can we regard this as bringing shame on ourselves?

We should eliminate the idea that being criticized in papers means being struck down. We should also make correct use of newspapers and periodicals to carry out criticism and self-criticism so as to regularize the practice of criticizing unhealthy tendencies in our party and in our country's political life. In addition, he said, while propagating something in newspapers and periodicals, stress should be put on commendation. In openly criticizing someone by name, newspapers must be careful and uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts.

#### LIAONING DOCUMENT ON STRENGTHENING MILITIA BUILDING

SK110257 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] The Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a document on adopting appropriate measures to strengthen the building of full-time armed forces cadres. These measures are:

1. The province and various municipalities and prefectures annually must assign a certain number of staff members and workers engaged in light work to serve as cadres to reinforce the armed forces departments.
2. To resolve the issue of permitting peasants to turn to politics and serve as cadres, we must organize them to sit for cadre-recruiting examinations so that outstanding ones will be selected. We must properly treat and conduct meticulous ideological work among those who are not suited to continue their work as militiamen.
3. Work grades of full-time armed forces cadres must be stipulated in a unified way.

In regard to strengthening party leadership over militia work, the provincial CCP Committee document also set forth appropriate stipulations.

#### BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG SUGAR PRODUCTION--Heilongjiang Province completed its sugar production task for this sugar refining period on 9 May. Twenty-one sugar refineries across the province produced 315,000 tons of sugar, a record and 180 percent increase over the last sugar refining period. They turned over to the state 140,000 tons of sugar, 250 percent over the plan, and 60 million yuan of taxes or profits. The province's 1980 sugar beet output was 130 percent greater than in 1979 and the peasants sold 3.16 million tons of beets to the state in 1980. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 May 81 SK]

LIAONING RIVER CONTROL--The ninth Standing Committee meeting of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress adopted a resolution on 29 April. The resolution stipulates: 1) No units and individuals are allowed to put obstacles in rivers. 2) All timber floating on rivers should be cleared away in a planned way. 3) Units extracting sand and stones under river courses should be readjusted. 4) Those who presumptuously dive for sand and stones, discharge pollutants and water and destroy riverbeds should be criticized, educated or punished according to law. 5) People's governments at all levels should strengthen construction of river courses and conscientiously control river courses and riverbeds. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 May 81 SK]

REPORT ON LANZHOU PLA CADRES' READING CLASS

HK100833 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 81 p 4

[Report by reporter Li Minjie [2621 2404 2638]: "Lanzhou PLA Units Hold Book-Reading Class for Leading Cadres at and Above Divisional Level To Study in Connection With Reality and Clear Away 'Leftist' Ideological Influence"]

[Text] The Lanzhou PLA units recently held a reading class for principal leading cadres at and above divisional level to study socialist economic theory in connection with reality, clear away "leftist" ideological influence and further enhance spontaneity to carry out the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session.

The class was held on the basis of universal transmission and study in the units of the central work conference spirit. The class was attended by more than 120 principal leading cadres at and above divisional level. Six other reading classes were being held simultaneously, and the total number of participants exceeded 500. Apart from reading relevant economic works, the participants were also organized to visit and inspect communes and brigades near Lanzhou.

Lanzhou PLA units Commander Du Yide spoke at the opening of the class. He repeatedly emphasized that in reading books it is necessary to adhere to the study style of linking theory with reality; on the basis of seriously studying theory, it is necessary to sum up the experiences and lessons of history, and to get a clear idea of the expressions and harmfulness of "leftism," and of the root that produces "leftist" mistakes. The comrades attending the class seriously studied Marxist theory on commodities and currency and the law that the production relations must conform to the development of productive force. In connection with the actual situation in parts of Gansu Province, where people have had to rely for a long time on "grain bought back from the state for food, on loans for production, and on relief for livelihood," comrades of Gansu Military District participating in the class laid stress on applying the theory that production relations must conform to the productive force to analyze the necessity and correctness of readjusting agricultural production relations in poor and backward areas of the country. The comrades held, "leftist" errors are basically caused by the fact that our thinking and action have departed from the basic condition of China and Gansu. They analyzed the excellent situation in recent years following the readjustment of agricultural production relations in Gansu; the majority of areas have instituted the fixing of production quotas for each household, which has greatly stimulated the peasants' enthusiasm and brought about conspicuous changes in the province's agriculture. The province has reaped bumper grain harvests, while output of pigs, eggs, garlic and other agricultural and sideline products already exceeds the needs of the urban areas. Although certain areas suffered natural disasters last year, the masses' life did not become too difficult. The masses joyfully say: "We eat grain produced by ourselves, we wear really nice clothes, we get stronger every year, the peasants are all exultant." During their discussions, the participants held that a mixed economy, under the predominance of the socialist economy, is beneficial for developing commodity production.

During the course, the participants also seriously studied the basic economic laws of socialism and the laws of planned and proportioned development of the national economy, and felt all the more strongly that the current readjustment of the national economy is a sober and healthy affair. Although in common with other economic fronts national defense construction has made tremendous progress since the founding of the state, "leftist" mistakes similarly existed in it under the ideological guidance of "the theory of quick results." For instance it was onesidedly proposed to "settle political accounts, not economic ones," and as a result there was too much emphasis on the special nature of requirements for preparedness against war. This caused harm to national defense construction and economic construction.



In conclusion the class studied the reason why "leftism" could not be corrected for rather a long time, and also conducted specific analysis of clearing away the pernicious influence of "leftism." The class guided everyone to proceed from reality and gain sufficient understanding of interference from rightist trends of thought while clearing away "leftist" ideological influence.

#### SHAANXI RIBAO ON EXECUTING DUTIES OF LEADER

HK081034 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Ma Wenrui [7456 2429 3843]: "Properly Execute the Duties of a Leader-- Experience in Studying Comrade Zhou Enlai's Article 'How To Be a Good Leader'"]

[Text] "How To Be a Good Leader" is the outline of a report written by Comrade Zhou Enlai on 22 April 1943. The report was given to cadres of the southern bureau of the CCP Central Committee. At that time, the war of resistance against Japan was at a critical turning point in our favor. Our party was struggling resolutely against the Kuomintang to prevent the crisis of a civil war and at the same time was unfolding within the party the rectification campaign in order to make ideological and organizational preparations for winning the victory of the war of resistance against Japan. It was under these circumstances that Comrade Zhou Enlai applying theory to reality made the report "How To Be a Good Leader" to the cadres. The outline of this report was simple in words but deep in meaning, penetrating and to the point. The report was an organic part of the Yanan rectification campaign. It was an education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought for the cadres and played a positive role in giving impetus to completing the party's political tasks and military struggle. Over 30 years have passed since then. Today, when we continue to implement and carry out the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, further readjust our economy and further realize the important policy of political stability, it is of great practical and immediate significance to study seriously this report outline written by Comrade Zhou Enlai, to bring up again the questions of "how to be a good leader" and to answer it together. The following is my understanding in studying it.

First, the first and foremost task of a leader is to resolutely and correctly implement the party's line, principles and policies.

The party's line, principles and policies are concrete steps and measures adopted by the party to achieve its general objective. They are also a powerful motive force and a strong weapon in organizing, mobilizing and uniting the broad masses of the people. Only if we implement resolutely the party's line, principles and policies and fulfill the party's major tasks in different historical periods can we finally achieve the objective for which the party is struggling. Comrade Zhou Enlai said, "With a political line, organizational work decides everything." "All work must be raised to the high plane of principle and must be connected with political tasks." "All organizational and practical work must be used to guarantee the realization of the party's political tasks and work plans." That is to say, after the party's line, principles and policies are determined, the key point lies in each leading comrade "firmly grasping ideological and political leadership," doing a good job in "organizational work," and resolutely, effectively and correctly implementing them in order to ensure the fulfillment of the party's tasks.

What attitude to take toward the party's line, principles and policies is an extremely solemn problem of party spirit and principle. The reason is that our party is a political party of the proletariat and is the leading force of our country's revolution and construction. For what does the party depend on its leadership? The party depends on its leadership most fundamentally for the line, principles and policies guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and suited to China's national conditions. Without the party's correct line, principles and policies, our socialist cause will achieve nothing. This is a truth already proved by history. A leader should have a clearer understanding of this point than the masses and should have higher awareness.

The Central Committee work conference held last December decided on the important policy of carrying out further economic readjustment and achieving greater political stability. It is a major issue for the whole party to implement and carry out this policy. This is a continuation of implementing the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session and is a forceful measure to further develop the most favorable situation possible. Each of us party members, especially the party's leading cadres, should seriously implement this policy and use the method of criticism and self-criticism to dispel the influence of the "leftist" guiding ideology. At the same time, we should pay attention to correcting the rightist and other erroneous tendencies so that the whole party can have identical political views. As we all know, since the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, our party has systematically summed up the experience and lessons of over 30 years since the founding of the country, especially of the 10 calamitous years of the "the Great Cultural Revolution," has seriously exposed and criticized the "leftist" mistakes, has reestablished the Marxist-Leninist ideological line of seeking truth from facts and has put forward the general line and general task with the construction of socialist modernization as the center.

As a result, it has won the unanimous support of the whole party and the people of the whole country, has brought into play every positive factor and has thus pushed China's socialist revolution and socialist construction into an entirely new stage. The practice of the past 2 years has proved that the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session are entirely correct and effective.

However, some of our comrades, including some leading comrades, have a somewhat different understanding of the party's principles and policies of the past few years. Some take a one-sided view; some take what they need and some do what they think is right; some waver, glance right and left and are slow to take action; some even doubt and resent and obstruct the implementation of the spirit of the third plenary session. With such a mental state, how can they conscientiously and resolutely lead the masses in implementing and carrying out the party's principles and policies? Of course, the problems of most of these people are problems of ideology and understanding. The reason why these comrades have such problems is because they do not study seriously and think deeply about relevant documents and the spirit of the Central Committee. In addition, they do not carry out investigations deep into reality but only assume things as a matter of course or echo the views of others, speak indiscreetly and make irresponsible remarks. Some have not yet emancipated their minds, have not liquidated the pernicious influence of the "leftist" mistakes and are accustomed to judging today's principles and policies in the light of "leftist" ideas and so they always find something wrong, unsatisfactory or unconvincing. The existence of these problems seriously prevents them from giving play to their enthusiasm in implementing and carrying out the party's principles and policies. Such a mental state is extremely incompatible with the political tasks faced by the party, and it is also extremely incompatible with the status of a leader. They should increase their understanding and arouse themselves through study, especially through the current study of the spirit of the work conference of the Central Committee in order to unify their thinking and actions with the party's principles and policies and contribute their strength to implementing the party's principles and policies.

Second, only by "synthesizing the experience of both the leaders and the masses" can we exercise correct leadership.

In order to properly execute the duties of a leader it is necessary to exercise correct leadership. How then can we exercise correct leadership? Comrade Zhou Enlai stated: "We must keep in contact with the masses and must synthesize both the experience of the leaders and the masses." What Comrade Zhou Enlai emphasized here was actually the party's mass line and the most basic method of leadership for a leader.

In the past, during the difficult times of war, our comrades paid much attention to doing mass work. Everybody was able to build good relations with the masses so that our party could maintain a close relation of fish-and-water with the masses. This is the fundamental reason why our cause can win victory and this is also the source of our party's strength. However, after we came into towns and cities and especially during the 10 years of turmoil, this fine tradition and style of our party was seriously damaged. It followed that some of our comrades were consciously or unconsciously tainted with very bad habits. On the one hand, mass work was gradually being ignored. In particular, they were not willing to go among the masses to do painstaking and meticulous ideological and political work. So the contact with the masses became looser and looser and the party and the masses grew further and further apart. On the other hand, there emerged among some leading cadres bureaucratic tendencies, behaving in a lax, undisciplined way, being dilatory in doing things, standing high above the masses, paying no attention to how things are at the lower levels, doing nothing except drawing circles. When a problem occurred, they pigeonholed it first, then they would try to refer it to somebody else. If neither way worked, they would delay handling it until in the end nothing was settled. Eventually they could only become divorced from reality and from the masses. All this runs counter to our party's glorious tradition and it is out of tune with the cultivation of the party spirit. If things go on like this, it will be very dangerous. There is the possibility of our being abandoned by the masses in the long run if we do not pay due attention to this. Therefore, each of our comrades in a leading post should firmly keep in mind the earnest instructions of Comrade Zhou Enlai: "We should not only educate the masses but also learn from the masses, because the knowledge of a leader itself is not yet complete and his experience is not quite adequate. The status of a leader does not spontaneously give you knowledge and experience. Therefore, it is necessary to cater to the masses in order to learn from the experience of the masses." What Comrade Zhou Enlai said was very brief and to the point. We should endeavor to put it into practice and develop the party's fine tradition and style.

To carry out further readjustment of the national economy is an arduous task facing us. In order to fulfill this task, it is necessary for us to make common efforts and for leading cadres at all levels to fully rely on and mobilize the masses in consolidating and developing the situation of stability and unity and to unite the broad masses of the people around the party so that the leaders and the rank and file can be of one heart and make concerted efforts in achieving the great goal. Here, the most important point is that the leaders at all levels should do painstaking and meticulous work in publicizing the party's principles and policies so that the masses can truly understand and implement them enthusiastically on their own initiative. That is to say, leaders should be good at carrying out ideological mobilization and education among the masses and should be good at "catering to the masses and learning from the experience of the masses," try in every way to lead the ideas and actions of the broad masses of the people onto the path of the party's line, principles and policies and to sum up the experience of both the leaders and the masses. Only in this way can we exercise correct leadership and lead the masses in making their due contribution to fulfilling the party's fighting task.

Third, leaders "should work carefully and cautiously" and "should play an exemplary role."

In Zhou Enlai's report outline, very explicit demands on the ideological style and work style of leaders were put forward. He sincerely pointed out: "Leaders should never underestimate the role they play and the influence they exert and should work carefully and cautiously."



"Leaders should play an exemplary role themselves." This shows that a comrade in a leading post can never really execute the duties of a leader if he does not set strict demands on himself, does not match his words with his deeds, does not "exert himself to the utmost in practice," does not "participate in the work himself," and does not take an attitude of working cautiously and conscientiously for the party. Sima Qian said on one occasion, "If one sets a good example himself, he need not order others to this or that, but if he himself does not behave well, nobody will take his orders." What he said has the same meaning.

How then should a leader "play an exemplary role" at present? I think that he should take the lead in studying and thoroughly understanding the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session, especially the spirit of the work conference of the Central Committee, truly identify his thinking with the policies and line of the Central Committee, unconditionally stay in line with the party Central Committee in politics and apply the line, principles and policies to his work. To further carry out economic readjustment is our central task at present. Viewed from the guiding ideology, to do a good job in readjustment means to have reality in mind, to seriously dispel the influence of the "leftist" ideas and to correct one's guiding ideology in readjustment. Of course, we should also dare to struggle against the rightist erroneous trends of thought. This point is of special importance to those who are in leading posts. Second, a leader should take the lead in following the party program and in implementing the "guiding principles." He should be able to "work hard to his last breath and become an example for the youth even after his death." At the same time, he should not take advantage of his position to seek personal gains. He should be selfless, should not seek privileges, should dare to struggle against unhealthy trends which violate the party regulations and party discipline and boycott unhealthy trends. Again, he "should improve his work in the revolutionary spirit" and "strive to overcome any difficulties in his work."

A fine example has boundless power. At present, many party members and party leading cadres "have made the change beginning with themselves." They are brave in shouldering heavy work, work hard, are not upset by criticism, are diligent and conscientious, have their feet planted on solid ground, have scored achievements in their work and have made great contributions to the socialist modernization program. We should all learn from the revolutionary spirit of these comrades. However, at present there are actually people among our cadres who have a low level in policy and theory, who are not good at study and who are not good at using the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to solve problems in their work. They are not clear about the principle of distinguishing between right and wrong, have no standard in handling affairs and simply casually get along. There are also some comrades who are influenced by "leftist" mistakes, who are fettered by bookishness or empiricism and who are not ideologically emancipated. They do not understand or take a skeptical attitude toward the spirit of the party's third plenary session. They are slow to take action and their work always lags behind. Some never try to make any progress and are contented with being laymen. They only exercise leadership in a general way. In spite of the fact that we have already entered the stage of socialist modernization, these comrades do not study the new situation and new problems. Their work methods and ways of leadership still remain at the past level. They lack the spirit of vigor and vitality. They always try to skirt difficulties. Therefore, shifting the emphasis of their work is a very slow process and their implementation of the readjustment policy is not serious. Besides, there are also some comrades who do not trust the strength of the masses, consider the masses to be beneath them and have reversed the relationship between master and servant. They are accustomed to assessing the value of a man by the extent of his power. They have fundamentally destroyed the relationship between the party and the masses. If these problems are not straightened out among leaders, it will be impossible for them to shoulder the heavy load of leading the people in realizing the four modernizations. It follows that it will also be impossible for them to execute their duties as a leader.

Comrade Zhou Enlai's report outline "How To Be a Good Leader," is a summary of the experience of the party's struggle according to the Marxist-Leninist principles, and at the same time, it is his personal experience in working most faithfully for the party. We should follow the example of Comrade Zhou Enlai, work "carefully and cautiously" for the party and earnestly execute the duties of a leader. We should further clarify our status and functions in the socialist modernization, carry forward the Yanan spirit, foster the spirit of doing solid and arduous work and strengthen our sense of responsibility as masters in building socialism. We should truly play the role of vanguard and model, and in carrying out the four modernizations make due contribution to fulfilling the task of readjusting the national economy and to the bright future of a strong modernized socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

#### BRIEFS

**GANSU TREASURY BONDS**--Gansu Province fulfilled the treasury bond purchasing plan in early April. By the end of April, some 47.02 million yuan had been handed over to the state. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 7 May 81 SK]

**GANSU PLA PRODUCTION**--PLA units under the Gansu Military District in the past year have sent armymen and vehicles to support local agricultural, industrial and animal husbandry production. Some 122,000 workdays and 51,700 ton-kilometers have been devoted to local production. In addition, they have treated patients 19,700 times. Gannan crop and livestock farm of the provincial military district for many years has supplied farm machines and fine strains of rapeseeds to local communes. It supplied communes with 110,000 jin of rapeseeds in 1980 alone. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 9 May 81 SK]

**GANSU COMMODITY SUPPLIES**--The Gansu provincial commercial bureau chiefs conference attended by prefectural and county bureau chiefs was held recently. The conference stated that commodity supplies this year will be better than in 1980. The conference said that foodstuff supplies will be sufficient except for beef, mutton, flue-cured tobacco and fine wine; unlimited supplies of clothing can be guaranteed except for some piece goods, wool fabric and leather shoes; and that supplies of other commodities can also be ensured except for bicycles, wristwatches and sewing machines. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 9 May 81 SK]

**XINJIANG AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**--Urumqi, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--The 11 million mu of winter wheat in Xinjiang is growing fairly well. In southern XINJIANG, some areas already have completed the cotton planting plans. Xinjiang's over 26 million head of cattle and other animals have safely survived the winter and over 80 percent of them have been transferred to spring grazing grounds. Xinjiang also received 400,000 lambs in winter and over 1.5 million in spring. Their survival rate is over 95 percent. As of 6 April, Xinjiang had afforested 217,000 mu of land or 73 percent of 1981 target. In addition, 34 million trees had been planted along roads and rivers and around houses and farmfields, or 91 percent of the 1981 target. The farm machine department of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region in the first quarter sold 770 big and medium-sized tractors and 34,000 carts, overfulfilling the quarterly plan. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0214 GMT 28 Apr 81 OW]

**XINJIANG COMMODITY SUPPLY**--Commodity supply for Xinjiang's urban and rural markets increased in 1980. Total sales exceeded 3 billion yuan, or more than 16 percent over 1979. The per-capita spending on commodities averaged 243 yuan in 1980, the highest since the founding of new China. Commodities, particularly nonstaple foods, have manifestly increased supply. The supply of consumer durables increased, with television sets jumping by 187 percent and radios by 53 percent. With per-capita income increased to 110 yuan for the region's agricultural population, the people's purchasing power has been raised. The situation of the region's urban and rural markets was the best for the past 20 years and more. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Apr 81 OW]

RENMIN RIBAO ON POSTAL RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

OW100121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0705 GMT 9 May 81

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 9 May article by Zhu Xuefan: "Carry Out Well the Major Task on Which the National Lifeline Hinges"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--The inscription: "Postal service extending 10,000 li is where the national lifeline hinges" written by our respected and beloved Comrade Zhou Enlai for Mr Lin Zuowu 41 years ago has now been made public. After I read this inscription, disquieting thoughts surged through my mind. A vision of Comrade Zhou Enlai's voice, smiling face and earnest teachings once again appeared.

Comrade Zhou Enlai always attached high importance to the great cause of unifying the motherland and to the formation of the united front of the entire nation. He twice exerted great efforts to bring about cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party and showed concern over postal relations between the Kuomintang and the communist areas. All sorts of feelings roll through me, when I think about all these events.

This inscription by Comrade Zhou Enlai is extremely important and valuable. It highly epitomizes the strategic position and significant role of communications in the development of the state and the nation. Its publication will not only educate and inspire our posts and telecommunications workers but will also enlighten those who work in that field in Taiwan. It will inspire us to join our efforts to make due contributions to establishing postal and telecommunications relations between the mainland and Taiwan at an early date.

I served the field of posts and telecommunications in old China as well as in new China for several decades and have gone through the various periods of splits and cooperation and of war and peace between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. Facts prove that the Communist Party of China has always proceeded from national unity and the national righteous cause, has advocated the establishment of postal relations between the Kuomintang and the Communist Chinese areas. As early as in the decade of civil war and under the extremely difficult condition of being "encircled and suppressed," the worker-peasant revolutionary regime in the Soviet area still proceeded from the interests of the people. It adopted regulations to protect the China postal service of the Kuomintang and sell its stamps on its behalf. All mail to the Soviet area through the China postal service was accepted and delivered on behalf of the China postal service. Only when the highest Kuomintang authorities enforced a strict blockade of mail to and from the Soviet area were regular relations disrupted.

After the Kuomintang and the Communist Party signed the agreement to cooperate with each other in jointly resisting Japanese aggression, the Communist Party of China put forward a call to establish postal relations between the anti-Japanese democratic base area under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Kuomintang area during the period of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression. Many people of insight within the Kuomintang Government warmly responded to this call.

Mr Lin Zuowu was one of the pace setters enthusiastic in establishing postal relations between the Kuomintang and communist areas. Mr Lin Zuowu and I worked together for many years in the China postal service. I engaged in postal work, while he was in the postal union work. We contacted each other many times in dealing with postal union affairs. Mr Lin was a high-ranking staff member a long time ago, but he sympathized with the worker masses and joined the union in a strike. We waged a joint struggle to retrieve postal rights from the foreigners, as well as the struggle to safeguard postal rights later, and won victories. Mr Lin Zuowu also actively supported the movement to retrieve the administrative power of the privately run overseas remittance approval bureau (doing business with regard to remittances from Overseas Chinese).



Loyal and hard working, Mr Lin Zuowu was a backbone element of the China postal service. More commendable was the fact that he warmly cherished the motherland. He was deeply conscious of the righteousness of the cause and persevered in resisting Japanese Aggression. Courageous and insightful, he sympathized with and cherished the anti-Japanese democratic base area under CCP leadership. Under adverse circumstances, he determinedly went to Yanan in person to discuss the issue of maintaining regular postal relations between the Kuomintang and communist areas and sought assistance in doing so.

In Yanan he was cordially received and entertained by Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhu De and Comrade Ye Jianying. The Chinese communist authorities generously promised to protect the postal routes and keep them unblocked, to help the authorities of the China postal service solve their financial problems and assist the postal workers to lead stable lives, as requested by Mr Lin. The Chinese communist authorities signed, without a hitch, the interim agreement on the establishment of postal relations in the rear area and issued an order in the name of Commander in Chief Zhu De, Deputy Commander in Chief Peng Dehuai and Political Department Director Wang Jiaxiang of the 18th Army Group to the political and military departments at all levels in various localities to firmly implement this circular. For this, Mr Lin Zuowu was once reprimanded and given the cold shoulder by the Kuomintang authorities, and he later plodded along a rough and bumpy road. However, history is fair after all. So are the CCP and the masses of people. People will never forget those who cherish the motherland and who have done good deeds and made contributions to the cause of national reunification.

Nearly 32 years have passed since the founding of new China. Due to reasons known to all people, there are no communications between the motherland and Taiwan, although they are under the same sky and only separated by the sea. This kind of manmade state of separation goes against public opinion and reason, and it is distressing and deplorable. It runs counter to the interests of the Chinese nation and to the aspirations of all the people in China. The call issued by the NPC Standing Committee, including in its 1979 message to compatriots in Taiwan the establishment of postal, transport and trade relations, has won strong support and drawn active responses from all the people in China including compatriots in Taiwan and Overseas Chinese. To establish the aforementioned "relations in three aspects" and achieve the reunification of the motherland has already become an irresistible historical trend. Under the influence of the trend of the times, the Kuomintang authorities in Taiwan should go along with the trend of history, break the deadlock, adopt measures to perform some good deeds to meet the needs of the people and so something conducive to the great cause of national reunification. However, what we never dreamed of has happened: They have been enmeshed in a web of their own spinning. They have stubbornly adhered to their own erroneous stand and refused to conduct peace talks and establish "relations in the three aspects." They look ferocious outside, but they are weak inside. They regard family letters as a "plot" for the united front and fear them as they would tigers. They have gone so far as to hamper justice and go against public feeling; Now the Taiwan authorities have also babbled about "opposing communism and reviving the nation" and about "recovering the mainland;" They only make a laughingstock of themselves.

To help realize the return of Taiwan to the motherland and achieve the great cause of unifying the Chinese nation is the sacred responsibility of every Chinese and the glorious duty of all those who work in the field of posts and telecommunications in the mainland and in Taiwan. I hereby make the following appeal:

The authorities and the broad masses of colleagues in the field of posts and telecommunications in Taiwan! You must clearly realize the trend of the times, clearly see the facts and value the great cause of unifying the state and the nation. You must follow the example set by Mr Lin Zuowu, the pace setter in establishing the postal relations between the Kuomintang and communist areas; adopt measures, put them into action and strive to realize the establishment of postal and telecommunications relations between the mainland and Taiwan at an early date,, the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the great unity of the Chinese nation!

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RADIO COMMENTARY ON TAIWAN-U.S. ALLIANCE

OW110840 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 11 May 81

[Station commentary: "The Republic of China as a U.S. Ally"]

[Text] President Reagan of the United States has been saying for the last several years that the United States has fallen too far behind the Soviet Union in military power. Mr Reagan is not speaking war. He is bent on peace through strength.

While the United States remains strong enough, the war between the United States and the Soviet Union is improbable nor is the Soviet Union likely to resort to major aggressions. The move of the Soviets into Afghanistan would not have happened 10 years ago. Despite the Vietnam involvement, the United States was too powerful then. What the Soviets are seeking now is the world of the communist or at least socialist states dominated by the Soviets. So the Soviets are nibbling and they are going to keep right on taking a little bit here and there as long as they can get away with it.

Only the United States can stop this process before it endangers the free world's existence. Such an American effort does not really imply an arms race because the Soviet Union cannot afford one. It does mean, though, that the United States will stop falling so far behind. As soon as President Reagan puts through his tax cuts and domestic economic (?plans), he will be moving to repair the long-neglected defense budget of the United States. The time for making clear the defense obligations and responsibility of the Republic of China is right now.

President Reagan and the United States can use the help of the Republic of China. The Republic of China is no longer an official ally of the United States. Realistically, it is as much a military partner as ever and is fully prepared to serve in that capacity, against either the Soviet Union or the Chinese communists. The playing of the Red China card is not possible for many reasons, including the military weakness of the Chinese communists and the unreliability and conflict with another communist entity [words indistinct].

The Republic of China is not a coward. It is a reliable ally with considerable military strength and positively and permanently dedicated to the free world and to alignment with the United States. President Reagan already knows this but it will do no harm to remind him of this.

NEW CCNAA REPRESENTATIVE LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON

OW091001 Taipei CNA in English 0944 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Taipei, 9 May (CNA)--Dr Tsai Wei-ping, representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs [CCNAA], left Friday for Washington, D.C., to assume his office.

Dr Tsai is expected to stop over in Los Angeles. He is scheduled to arrive in Washington May 10.

He was seen off at the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport Friday by Raymond S.H. Hoo, councillor of the CCNAA; Charles Cross, representative of the American Institute in Taiwan, Taipei office; and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Tsai's predecessor, Konsin Shan, is scheduled to return to Taipei in a few days. He left Washington May 7.

ROK INTERIOR MINISTER DECORATED; ENDS VISIT

OW081105 Taipei CNA in English 1025 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Taipei, 8 May (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo Thursday decorated South Korean Interior Minister So Chong-hwa with the Order of Brilliant Star With Grand Cordon for his great contributions to the promotion of the friendly relations between the two nations.

Before the ceremony was held at the presidential office, President Chiang held a talk with Minister So to exchange views on the strengthening of cooperation between the two nations.

Minister So conveyed President Chon Tu-hwan's regards to President Chiang and said it is his great honor to be decorated by President Chiang.

Those present at the ceremony included Adm Ma Chi-chuang, secretary-general to the president; Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung; Interior Minister Chiu Chuang-huan; Adm Feng Chi-tsung, personal chief of staff to the president; Korean Ambassador OK Man-ho; Protocol Chief Hugh H. O'Yang; and members of Minister So's party.

In the afternoon, the minister left Taipei with his wife concluding his four-day visit to the country.

Before departure, Interior Minister Chiu conferred a silver medal for social services on Mrs So at the VIP room of the Sungshan Military Airport for her contributions to the promotion of welfare between the peoples of the two nations.

The ceremony was witnessed by officials of the Korean Embassy and the Interior Ministry.

#### COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER VISITS SAUDI ARABIA

OW091301 Taipei CNA in English 1018 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Jeddah, 9 May (CNA)--Chinese Communications Minister Lin Chin-sheng arrived in Dhahran Saturday for a weeklong visit to the kingdom at the invitation of Saudi Communications Minister Husayn al-Mansuri.

Lin will visit the Jubail industrial complex before leaving Dhahran Monday for Riyadh where he is to call on senior Saudi officials and meet with Shaykh al-Mansuri for two rounds of talks on ways of strengthening cooperation between the two countries in communications.

This will be Lin's second visit to the kingdom. He visited here in 1977 while accompanying former President Yen Chia-kan on a state visit to the kingdom.

The Chinese and Saudi communications ministries enjoy close cooperation in various aspects

The Chinese ministry has a mission working at the Saudi ministry, and they are cooperating in establishing a computer information center at the Saudi ministry.

In addition, several Chinese consulting and construction firms are taking part in the Saudi ministry's ambitious roadbuilding program, including several superhighways and difficult mountain roads.

Chinese Ambassador Hsueh Yu-chi is leaving for Dhahran to greet the minister and accompany him on the visit.



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